

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 3982.

號一月四年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

日七初月三年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

**LONDON**—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C. BATES, HERBY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

**NEW YORK**—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

**AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND**—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

**CHINA**—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports. Also, KELL & CO., Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, and other ports.

## Banks.

**COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.**  
INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREE OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 FRANCES.  
RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 FRANCES.

**HEAD OFFICE**—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.  
**LONDON AGENCY**—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

**AGENCIES**—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (Ile de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.

**LONDON BANKERS**—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

**HONGKONG AGENCY.**  
INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

**CHIEF DE GUINÉ, Manager.**  
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 DOLLARS.  
RESERVE FUND, 100,000 DOLLARS.

**COURT OF DIRECTORS.**  
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.  
J. F. CORDEN, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
A. McIVER, Esq.

**CHIEF MANAGER.**  
Hongkong, JAMES GREIG, Esq.  
Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.  
**LONDON BANKERS**—London and County Bank.

**HONGKONG.**  
INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 " " "  
" 12 " 5 " " "

**LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.**  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

**DRAFTS**, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

**JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.**  
Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

**ON SALE.**  
THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

**A HANDBOOK** of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary References, by WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price: \$3.  
Shanghai, KELL & CO.  
Hongkong, "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## For Sale.

### THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

#### AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Heard & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAL.—First-class and extensive Godowns.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

INLAND LOT 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road and one of the finest sites for Villa residences in the Colony.

Annual Crown rent, \$79.78.

FARM LOT 17, POKFOOLUX, adjoining Messrs Butterfield & Swire's premises.

Annual Crown rent, \$25.

#### AT KOWLOONG:—

MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 80,000 feet.

Reduced Annual Crown rent, \$10.

#### AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 AND No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round. Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compressor's Quarters, Stabling and Fire Engine House. Area, 564 Taubos.

Ground rent, \$154.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,

T. G. LINSTAD,

Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,

23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876. my1

**SAYLE & Co.** have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brilliant and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also, A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzler" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

**SAYLE & Co.,**  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

**FOR SALE.**  
200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX. Apply to LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE.**  
I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura.

A. MACG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.  
E. C. RAY.  
Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

**NOTICE.**  
WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanol. Mr E. COMBANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkin.

LANDSTEIN & Co.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

GEORGE BARTY FALCONER,

Deceased.

PURSUANT to the Statute 22 and 23 Victoria, Chapter 35, entitled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property and to relieve Trustees," Notice is hereby Given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of GEORGE BARTY FALCONER, late of Hongkong, China, deceased, Sole Partner in the firm of GEORGE FALCONER & Co., of Hongkong aforesaid, Jewellers and Opticians, who died on the 5th day of May, 1876, intestate, and of whose Estate and Effects, Letters of Administration were granted by the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in the month of June, 1876, to ISABELLA BRECHEN FALCONER, of Stonehaven, in the County of Kinross, (Scotland), are hereby required to send in the particulars in writing of such Claims or Demands to Mr. JOHN THOMSON, Advocate, 75, Union Street, Aberdeen, on or before the 8th day of April, 1876, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Debts, Claims, and Demands of which she shall then have had Notice; and that she will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof to any person of whose Claim she shall not then have had Notice.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1876.

ADAM THOMSON AND ROSS,  
Advocates, 75, Union Street, Aberdeen,  
Agents for the said Administrator.

Witness—William Masson. ap6

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of JOHN WOTHERSPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of Siam, who died on the 6th day of July, 1871, and whose Will was duly proved in the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY BRECKTON, of 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Administration with the Will annexed were duly granted by the said Court on the 10th day of March, 1876, are hereby required to SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM HENRY BRECKTON, on or before the 1st day of July next; and notice is hereby also given, that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY BRECKTON will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which he has then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY BRECKTON will not be liable for the Assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose Claims he has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated the 29th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BRECKTON,  
29, Queen's Road, Hongkong,  
Solicitor.

**STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Fire Insurance at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

**THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.**

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.  
Hongkong, March 24, 1876.

**CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE.  
A Special Agency of this Company has been Opened in London, under the Management of Mr. WILHELM SCHMIDT, at 8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

By Order,  
W. H. RAY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, March 23, 1876. ap28

**AN INDIAN BUTLER or STEWARD.**  
A native of Penang, is desirous of an Engagement, either ashore or afloat. Has ample references. Apply to this Office.

Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

## Intimations.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the late A. MARCUS DAVY, and all Persons indebted to the same, are requested to communicate immediately with the Undersigned.

H. LOWCOCK,  
Executor.  
Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap21

WANTED for immediate possession by the Committee of the ROYAL NAVAL SEAMEN'S CLUB, a House suitable for a Club House, the present premises having been found too small. Rental about \$50 per month.

Apply to Captain P. H. COLOMBE, B.N., Chairman of Committee.

H. M. S. "Audacious,"  
Hongkong. ap5

**SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.**

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of SIX BOILERS for Spanish Men-of-War will be RECEIVED at this Consulate until the 22nd April next, at Noon.

No proposition will be admitted if it exceeds the price fixed by Government and does not agree with the Form, Conditions, and Plans, which will be exposed at the Office of the Consulate every working day from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

A. FARAUO,  
Consul for Spain.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap22

## Auctions.

NAVAL STATION, MACAO.

ON the 10th April Next, at 1 p.m., will be sold by Public Auction, before the Master Attendant, the Hull, Machinery, Rigging, Masts, Sails, Chains, Anchors, Boats and other articles of the Gun-boat "CAMOENS," in lots or in bulk as best suits the interest of the Public Exchange. The Sale will take place on Board the said Gun-boat, where the lots may be examined until the 5th of April. Terms of Sale:—Cash on delivery.

Macao, on Board the Gun-boat "Tejo," March 31, 1876.

MANOEL CEZARIO PEREIRA,  
Master Attendant's Secretary.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.**  
The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"  
Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 2nd Proximo, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 29, 1876. ap2

**FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)**  
The Steamship "ESMERALDA,"  
Captain THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 3rd Proximo, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON, Agent. Hongkong, March 28, 1876. ap3

**FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.**  
(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)  
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "NORMANBY,"  
Captain REDDELL, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY Next, the 6th April, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap6

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The Steamship "LORD OF THE ISLES,"  
Capt. COWIE, will be despatched as above on or about the 6th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap6

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The Steamship "QUANGSE,"  
Capt. JONES, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th Proximo, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 21, 1876. ap12

**FOR SINGAPORE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**  
(Calling off SOMERSET, COOKTOWN, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN and KEPPEL BAY, to land Mails and Passengers.)  
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN,"  
will be despatched as above about the 20th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap20

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

**FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.**  
The Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS,"  
will be despatched on or about the 7th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, March 27, 1876. ap7

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAMSUI AND TAKAO.**  
The Steamship "HAILONG,"  
Captain ABBOTT, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

**FOR YOKOHAMA.**  
The British Steamship "OCHILS,"  
Captain BURLIN, shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to W. PUSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

**STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.**  
(Taking Cargo at through rates to HIOGO & NAGASAKI.)  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "MALACCA,"  
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Gwalior with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

**STEAM TO SHANGHAI.**  
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. "GUALIOR,"  
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

## Sailing Vessels.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The A-1 American Ship "NIGHTINGALE,"  
PALMER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap15

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The A-1 American Ship "MARY WHITTRIDGE,"  
CUTLER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 9, 1876. ap20

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The A-1 British Ship "SHALIMAR,"  
WALKER, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 4, 1876. ap15

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The A-1 British Ship "MARGARITE,"  
JAMES OWEN, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The A-1 American Bark "JONATHAN CHASE,"  
CURTIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The A-1 British Clipper Ship "SYDENHAM,"  
FRANK BRISTOW, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Sailing Vessels.

**FOR SAN FRANCISCO.**  
The A-1 American Ship "LATHLEY RICH,"  
RAY T. LEWIS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

**FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)**  
The A-1 American Ship "SAMUEL G. REED,"  
WATTS, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A-1 American Ship "HAZE,"  
WILKINSON, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

**FOR HAMBURG.**  
The A-1 German Bark "NIUOLINE,"  
318 Tons Register, Captain ASHMANN, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

**FOR NEW YORK.**  
The A-1 American Ship "CHARTER OAK,"  
SMITH, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, March 27, 1876.

## NOTICE.

The Undermentioned Vessels, having the greater portion of their Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the following Ports.

**FOR VICTORIA, V. S. L.**  
The British Bark "FORWARD,"  
Captain JOHN STRACHAN.

The British Ship "ANNIE GRAY,"  
Captain ROBERT MOORE.

**FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.**  
The American Bark "GARIBOLDI,"  
Captain C. M. NOYER.

The American Bark "EDWARD JAMES,"  
Captain THOS. J. FORBES.

**FOR HONOLULU, S. I. AND SAN FRANCISCO.**



## Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
AND MARSEILLES;  
Also,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND  
CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1876, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *HOOGLY*, Commandant MONTMAYNE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.  
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.  
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 6th April, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap9



STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-  
ranean Ports, Southampton  
and London;  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and  
Australia.

THE PANINIAN AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
*GENLONG*, Captain C. FRANCES, with  
Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie,  
and Cargo, will leave this for the above places,  
on THURSDAY, the 18th April, at  
Noon.  
CARGO will be received on board until  
Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the  
Office until 2 P.M. on the 18th Idem.  
For particulars regarding Freight and  
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s  
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES  
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and  
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route  
is required by the Egyptian Government, and  
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-  
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or  
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold  
themselves responsible for any detention or  
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-  
ness on such declaration.  
Shippers are particularly requested to note  
the terms and conditions of the Company's  
Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the  
option of forwarding all Goods shipped  
by their Steamers for Europe through  
Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their  
own Steamers, or in vessels employed for  
the purpose.  
A. McIVER, Superintendent.  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,  
Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap13

## U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "COLORADO"  
will be despatched for San Francisco,  
via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 16th  
April, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers,  
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,  
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and  
South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.  
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-  
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.  
Freight will be received on board until  
6 p.m., 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 6 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, Praya West.  
G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, March 31, 1876. ap15

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

CHINA REVIEW.—  
Complete Set of Vol. I.  
Six Dollars will be paid for the above.  
Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I.  
Nos. 1, 2 (copies) and No. 2, (1 copy)  
Vol. II.  
One Dollar will be given for each of the  
above Nos.  
Apply to the Publishers,  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAIPEI

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to  
all parts of the world at current rates.  
This Association will, until further notice,  
provide out of the earnings, first for an  
Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-  
holders on Capital, and thereafter distrib-  
uted among Policy holders, annually, in  
cash, ALL the Profits of the Underwriting  
Business pro rata to amount of premium  
contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Coals in Matchboxes, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saidon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGETRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Underigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premiums contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-  
TION OF SHANGHAI.

## NOTICE.

AFTER this date, the above Association  
will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-  
three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on  
Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Underigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first  
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.  
A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company in  
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared  
to issue Policies of Marine Insurance,  
payable in Australia, London, Calcutta,  
Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at  
current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,  
Hongkong, September 6, 1875.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL  
INSURANCE CO.

THE Underigned having been appointed  
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-  
named Company, is prepared to grant  
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on  
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the  
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-  
count of 20%.  
Attention is invited to a considerable  
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in  
China.  
Life Policies effected during the year  
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on  
31st December for the quinquennial period  
then ending.

A. MacG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underigned, AGENTS at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared  
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant in-  
surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## Intimations.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of every description supplied to  
Steamers by the Underigned.  
Orders may be left at the Godowns,  
Wanchi, with Mr J. MACLEOD, or LEONG  
AN YOK, KWONGKING, PRAYA.

LANDSTEIN & Co.,  
Hongkong, November 1, 1875. my1

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,  
Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,  
F. PEIL,  
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO  
(Germany.)

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's  
day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail*  
will be issued DAILY instead of  
WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, how-  
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-  
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.  
The charges for advertisements are now  
assimilated to those of the *China Mail*.  
The unusual success which has attended  
the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable  
medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual  
circulation of one thousand copies. It is  
already the most influential native journal  
published, and enjoys considerable prestige  
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at  
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-  
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address  
Mr CHUN AYIN,  
Manager,  
China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUC-  
TION OF THE PRICE OF THE  
"SHANGHAI COURIER AND  
CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE  
CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA  
and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION  
MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE  
ADVANTAGE TO  
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E. J. EISEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,  
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AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures.  
By Dr. E. J. EISEL. Second Edition. One  
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.60.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,  
Oranville & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

## Intimations.

In the Goods of CAPTAIN LAWRENCE  
YOUNG, Deceased.

ALL Persons having any CLAIMS  
against the above Estate are requested  
to send in Particulars of the same to the  
Underigned on or before the 22nd day of  
April, 1876.

And all Persons being Indebted to the  
said Estate are requested to Pay to the  
Underigned their several Debts without  
delay.

STEPHENS & HOLMES,  
Solicitors for the Executors,  
2, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, February 22, 1876. ap22

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
*Chinese Mail*.

TWO cents a character for the first 100  
characters, and one cent a character  
beyond the first 100, for first insertion; and  
half price for repetitions during the first  
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will  
be charged only one half the amount of the  
first week's charge. Advertisements for  
half a year and longer will be allowed a  
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,  
and contracts for more favourable terms  
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all  
the ports and in the interior of China, all  
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru  
and other places which Chinese frequent.  
When the list of Agencies is completed,  
it will be published. Agents have been  
already established in most of the above  
places; and in important ports more than  
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## PILOTAGE.

VESSELS inward bound can secure Pi-  
lots from Reef Island, from this date.

Outward bound Vessels can secure  
FIRST CLASS PILOTS by applying to the  
Underigned at Praya Central, No. 29.  
The Pilot-boat's Flag is No. 5 at the  
main-mast.

H. S. STUART.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1875. ap5

## Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,  
Vol. IV., No. 4.

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Essays on the Chinese Language.  
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Pao-wei: The Cleopatra of China.  
An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty  
Years of Foreign Interference with  
China.

One Page from Chiao Foo-tai.  
The Expedition of the Mongols Against  
Java in 1293, A.D.

The Wry-Necked Tree.  
Phallic Worship.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters:—  
Chinese Anti-Opium Associations.  
Publications of the Hongkong Corres-  
ponding Committee of the Reli-  
gious Tract Soc.

Hongkong School-book Committee.  
Chinese Will.  
Chinese Breach-Loading Guns.

History of the Maritime Provinces.  
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.  
Hongkong, March 11, 1876.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has  
been very much extended. The fol-  
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.  
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,  
Luen Hing Street; Ohn Heung Low Hotel,  
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan  
Tsat Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen  
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the  
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen  
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee  
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai  
Heung Shop, Sin Chooing, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun  
Loong Hong.  
Amoy.—Chun Cheung Hong, Mook Kok  
Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yu Ching Cheong, Foo-  
chow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Mar-  
itime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Mar-  
itime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Mar-  
itime Customs; Mr Ohn Sing Hot, Messrs  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong  
Ohn Fook, Educational Mission School;  
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Che, Maritime  
Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.  
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Lung Chun Tong, Muni-  
cipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.  
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong  
Fook Sang Hong.

Peking.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.  
Canton.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tat Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;  
others will be published, when they are  
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress  
with the express couriers who carry the  
official despatches and *Peking Gazette*, to  
circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of  
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

## Intimations.

PRICE \$6.  
THE TREATY PORTS  
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neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES  
and minute details respecting the rise and  
progress and social characteristics of the  
several foreign settlements. To these par-  
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of  
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from  
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respecting COGNATE, CURRENT, and EX-  
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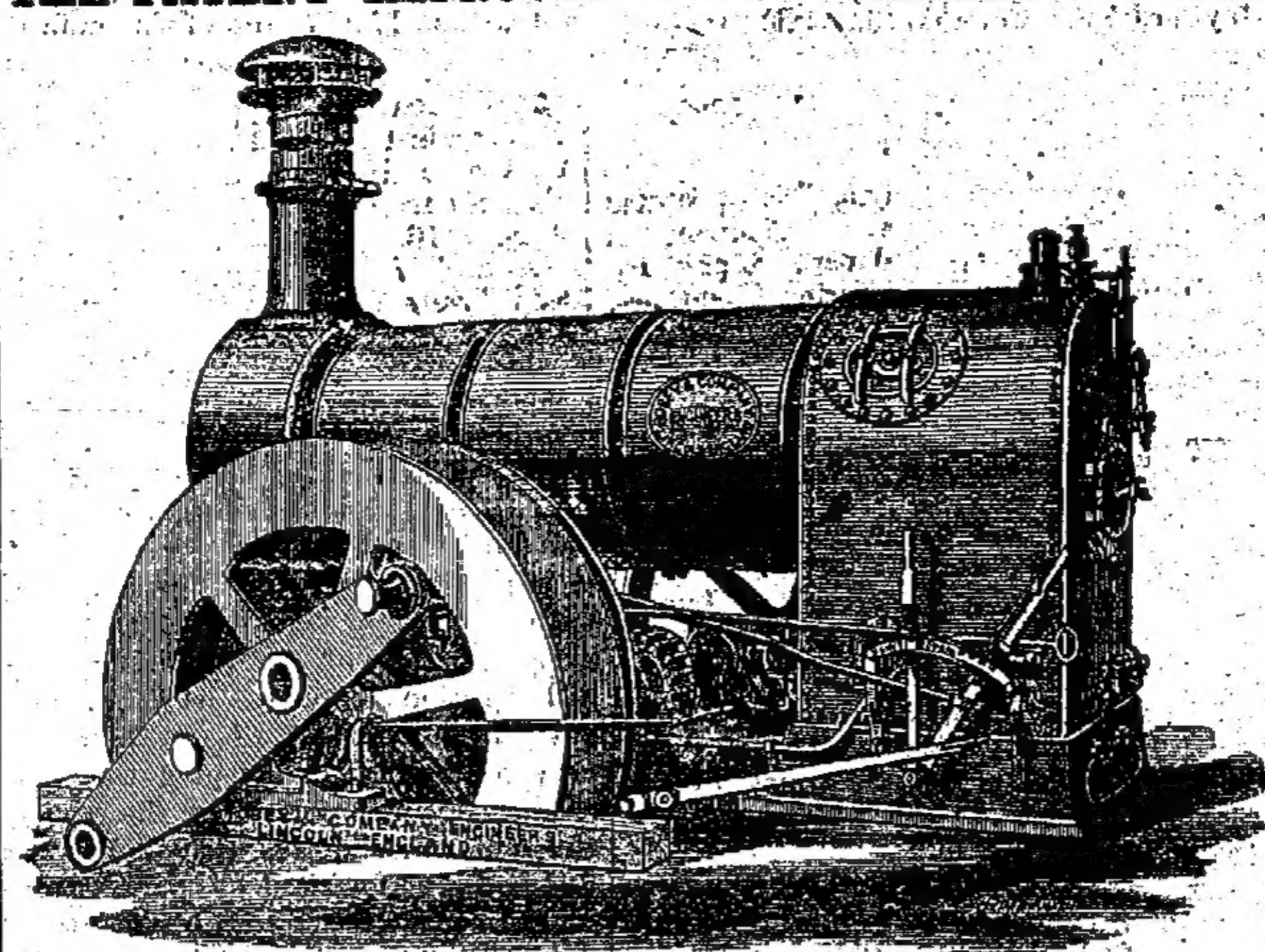
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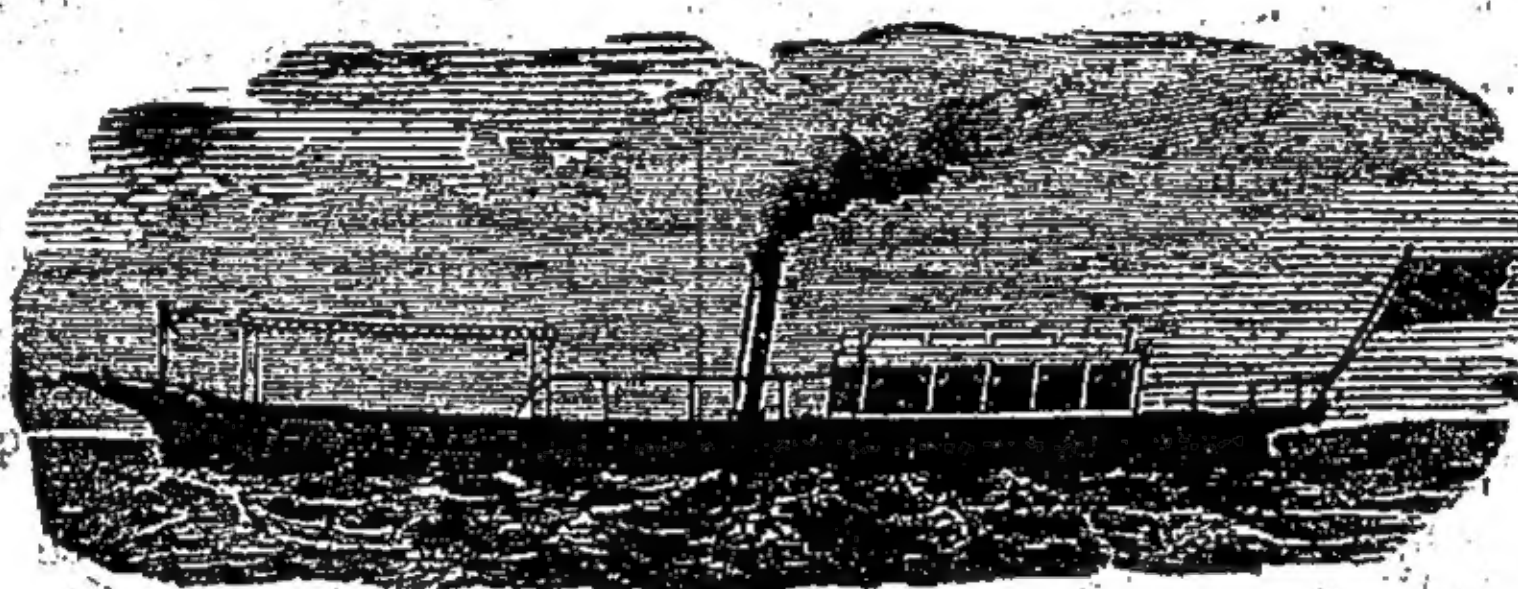
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(LATE YARROW &amp; HEDLEY.)

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

4mr76 1w 26t 4sept76

## Keating's

**Persian Insect-**  
**Destroying Powder.**

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite harmless to animal  
life, but unrivalled in destroying  
Fleas, Bugs, Beetles, Mosquitoes, Moths in  
Furs, and every other species of Insect.  
Sportsmen will find this an invaluable  
remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs,  
as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs. This  
invaluable article has found so great a sale  
that it has tempted others to vend a so-  
called article in imitation: the Public are  
therefore cautioned to observe that the  
Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the  
autograph of Thomas Keating.  
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

## KEATING'S

**Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,**

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in  
appearance and taste, furnishing a most  
agreeable method of administering the only  
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread  
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild  
preparation, and is especially adapted for  
children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING.

Harpden, 7th March, 1871.

"Sir,—My two little girls, aged respec-

tively three and two years, showed sym-

ptoms of having worms, so I obtained some

of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby,

and they effected such a thorough cure—in

fact I think, saved their lives. The elder

little girl had sixteen worms come from her.

I think it my duty to acquaint you with

the fact.

"FREDK. WILLMOTT."

Sold in Bottles by all Chemists and

Druggists.

**THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,****EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.**

Invents for pure Drugs and Chemicals

carefully executed. June 80

## Antoine's

**Unrivalled Copying Ink.**

The only Copying Ink which gives per-

fect copies even when a month has elapsed

after a letter has been written.

## Antoine's

**Modern Writing Ink.**

The only one which resists the action of

blotting paper and always keeps its original

colour.

Sold by all Stationers in China and India

and throughout the World.

MARTELL &amp; Co.

197676 1w 52t 20mr76

## Intimations.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,  
Dated October 11th, 1869.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Ro-

bust Remedy for Nervous and Liver

Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by

the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-

fession to be unequalled for its power in replac-

ing the vitality of the body, by its supplying

all the essential constituents of the blood and

nervous substance, and for developing all the powers

and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in

its action, while retaining all its extraordinary

properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the

known therapeutic agents of the present day for

the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous

Prostration, Liver Complaints, Fugacity of the

Heart, Dismissal, Noise in the Head and Ears,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,

Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-

tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-

ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of

Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-

paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,

Consumption (in its first stages only), Tendency

Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and

Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood,

Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature

Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system

arising from whatever cause. The action of the

Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-

creasing the principle which constitutes nervous

energy, and on the other the most powerful blood

and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a

marvellous medicine for restoring impaired and

broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves

the functions of assimilation to such a degree,

that where for years an emaciated, anxious,

cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,

the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and

firmness, and the whole system return to a state

of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-

trically upon the organization for instance, it

excites nature to generate that human electricity

which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,

nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It

operates on the system without exciting care or

thought upon the individual as to the process.

It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,

and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet

mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human

structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or

animating element of life, which has been wasted,

and exerts an important influence directly

on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a

nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,

maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and

muscular system which renders the mind cheer-

ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming

that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition

which many persons experience in all their

actions.



## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Public that they have established themselves as

**BUTCHERS AND GENERAL COMPRADORES,**

At No. 1, Graham Street,

And are prepared to supply Fresh and Salt Provisions and Stores; also, Wines, Spirits and Ales of every description.

MATHEW & Co.

Hongkong, March 26, 1876. my6

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.**  
The Departure of the S. S. "CANDIA," Captain R. Thomson, is unavoidably postponed until Daylight TO-MORROW.

Despatches will close at 5 p.m. To-day.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 1, 1876. ap2

**HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE Steamer "KIU-KIANG" will leave this for CANTON TO-MORROW, Sunday, at 8 a.m., and return the same day, leaving Canton at 2 p.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 1, 1876. ap2

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE Steamer "IOHANG" will leave this for CANTON TO-MORROW, Sunday Morning, at 8 o'clock. Starting thence on the Return trip at 3 p.m. Saloon Fare \$5.00 Single trip, \$6.00 Return.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, April 1, 1876. ap2

## NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfo.

P. F. DA SILVA.

Formosa, April 1, 1876. my1



## TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS OF SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in the Colony, weighing 7.17, in exchange for Bills drawn at 30 days sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be received by the Treasury until Noon on the 5th Instant. The Tenders to state the Total Amount required, and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be drawn for sums below £1,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate in Sealed Covers, addressed "Tender for Treasury Bills."

The right to accept, or reject, any, or all of the Tenders is reserved.

O. R. SHERVINTON, Lieut. Colonel, Assistant Commissary General.

H. M. Treasury, Commissioners Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, April 1, 1876. ap5

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "CAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 30th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Prince Street.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1876. my1

## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**

March 31, Notre Dame Auxiliatrice, French barque, 730, Jagoret, Cardiff Nov. 21. Coal.—CAPTAIN.

April 1, Yangtze, British steamer, 788, Schultze, Shanghai Mar. 28, General.

April 1, Formosa, from Whampoa.

**DEPARTURES.**

April 1, Beagle, for San Francisco.

1, Cheong, for Cooktown & Sydney.

1, Wm. Phillips, for Bangkok.

1, Yangtze, for Canton.

**CLEARED.**

Douglas, for Swatow, &c.

Rajah, for Swatow.

Candia, for Yokohama.

Johann Smith, for Takao.

Northampton, for Manila.

**PASSENGERS.**

ARRIVED.—Per Yangtze, Mr. Drouge, and 28 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per Cheong, Mr. J. G. Piton, and 470 Chinese.

**SHIPPING REPORTS.**

The French barque Notre Dame Auxiliatrice reports: had favourable and fine weather nearly the whole passage. Rounding the Cape experienced strong W. and N.W. gales, and in the China Sea had thick

weather with rain. Spoke the Brit. bark Ellen, of Sydney, on the 14th March, three miles North of Boeweng Islands, Coast of Borneo, all well on board.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

**MAILS WILL CLOSE:**

For MANILA, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 3rd April.

For SAIGON, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 3rd Instant.

For MONTGOMERYSHIRE, at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, the 3rd Instant.

For SAN FRANCISCO, at 11 a.m. Tuesday, the 4th April.

For COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, the 6th Instant.

Mails will also be made up for all parts of East Australia, Tasmania, and Melbourne. Postage, 24 cents.

For SINGAPORE AND PENANG, at 1.30 p.m. on Friday, the 7th Instant.

For YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO, at 1.30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 12th April.

For HONOLULU.—The Bark COLOMBO, Postponed till further notice.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet HOUGHLY, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom via Marseilles; to Europe, Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:

Wednesday, 5th April.—Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 6th April.—Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom or to Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, March 23, 1876. ap5

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet GEELONG, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 13th April.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:

Wednesday, 12th April.—Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 13th April.—Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage until

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore may be posted on board the Packet on payment of a Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage.

11.50 a.m., Posting on Board ceases.

ALFRED LISTER, Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap13

## General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, April 5:—Noon.—Government Tenders for Specie close.

THURSDAY, April 6:—Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Noon.—Normandy leaves for Cooktown and Sydney.

Lord of the Isles leaves for San Francisco on or about this date.

FRIDAY, April 7:—Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Patrols leaves for London on or about this date.

MONDAY, April 10:—1 p.m.—Sale of Bulk, Machinery, Rigging, &c., of Gunboat Camouls at Macao.

WEDNESDAY, April 12:—2 p.m.—Quangse leaves for San Francisco.

THURSDAY, April 13:—Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

SATURDAY, April 15:—3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

BOYCE leaves for Singapore, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne about this date.

SATURDAY, April 22:—Noon. Tenders received at Spanish Consulate for construction of Six Bulwers.

Claims against the Estate of Captain Lawrence Yoting, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

SUNDAY, April 30:—Claims against the Estate of George Bastly Falconer, deceased, must be sent in on or before this date.

MONDAY, May 1:—3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer Galle leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, June 30:—Claims against the Estate of Diaderich Heimholt, Querino Antonio Gutierrez, Martin Carroll, Dora Howard, and Henry Roberts, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

MONDAY, July 31:—Claims against the Estate of Gustav Töbler, Edward Parker, Edward Richard Handley, Kwong Shau Lam, Kok Cheong, Lee Ah Yon, Leung Sze Fan, Man Ohan, and a Chinaman, name unknown, No. 11, deceased, must be proved on or before this date.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon:—The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer; Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On Wednesdays:—At 5 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo San Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer: Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellington Street. Very Reverend G. Burghignoli. In the morning, at 6 o'clock, 1st Mass; at 7, 2nd Mass; at 8, High Mass, with Sermon in Portuguese; at 10, Military Service, Mass and Sermon in English. In the afternoon, at 4, Catechism in Portuguese, English and Chinese; at 4.30, Sermon in Portuguese; at 5, Benediction.

St. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHAPEL, Spring Gardens.—In the morning, at 7, Mass with Sermon in Chinese. In the evening, at 5, Benediction.

ROMAN CATHOLIC REFORMATORY, West Point.—Rev. B. Viganò. In the morning, at 7.30, Mass.

## Shipping.

Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Daylight.—Candia leaves for Yokohama and Hio-go.

8 a.m.—Kiu-Kiang leaves for Canton.

8 a.m.—Iohang leaves for Canton.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

Noon.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila (direct).

Goods per Candia undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

It is requested that all advertisements be sent, when practicable, by 4 p.m., to allow of the early issue of the paper.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.50 p.m.

## BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 25th Instant, Mrs. H. Peters, of a Son.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1876.

WE have a strong predilection in favour of Medical Missions. In such a country as China, they take precedence of the Missions for simply spreading the Gospel. They combine the work of the Missionary with that of the Doctor, and the healing of the body has ever been a powerful auxiliary to the healing of the soul. The Great Physician went about healing the sick, and medical missionaries must find them as carrying on the work of the Gospel in exactly the same way in which the Divine Master prosecuted His work on earth.

The report of the Medical Missionary Society in China has been forwarded to us for notice. Most of the residents in this Colony are well aware that the Chinese have shown considerable appreciation of the efforts of this Society, and there is no doubt it has done a very large amount of good. Here then is one foreign institution, at all events, which the Chinese, with all their exclusiveness, and dislike of the native of the West, his habits and practices, have regarded with feelings of the opposite of antagonism. Of course the native doctors are not particularly fond of the Medical Mission, and there is still a hesitation among the natives in availing themselves of its benefits, but the emphy of the Chinese "Quacks" to the Institution is a recommendation in its favour, and happily this hesitation among the natives to place themselves under the treatment of the European, not only medically but spiritually as well, is fast wearing away.

In the opening pages of the report from the Hospital at Canton, Dr. Kerr expresses his regret that the time has come for him to sever his connection with the establishment. After manfully labouring in China under the auspices of the Mission since 1854, the worthy Doctor finds that the health of his family and educational needs of his children render his return to the United States necessary. The unwearied and careful attention that Dr. Kerr has devoted to the discharge of his duties during the long period of his connection with the Mission is a matter of common note, and while every one, natives included, will regret that he is about saying *ade* to China,

they will hope that he has many a pleasant day yet to spend in America.

A table in the book shows that the aggregate of the attendance on prescribing days was 17,577, and of this number 5374 were new patients. The number of in-patients was 915, of whom 205 were females. This is somewhat less than the previous year, but the falling off is to be accounted for partly by a regulation requiring each patient to pay a small sum on admission, and weekly thereafter, for food and other kitchen expenses. The Doctor explains that it became necessary to adopt this regulation because patients coming from the country would bring bundles of wood with them and keep them under their beds in the wards, and there were also some patients, who, having been cured, were disposed to make the hospital a stopping place when they or their friends had occasion to visit the City. The payment of these small fees had aided very materially in keeping the wards clean. A singular item in the report is the one which states that the sum of \$24 had been forfeited by opium smokers for failing to comply with the regulations for in-patients. The total sum received in various ways from in-patients amounted to no less than \$280.82, or nearly one-fourth the current expenses, and of this amount \$190.68 was received for kitchen expenses. The Doctor thinks that the income in this way might be gradually increased by requiring small fees from those who are able to pay. They could easily be made to see that it is proper for them to make some return for the benefit they receive, and the Doctor gives a conversation he had with a patient to illustrate the point. It appears that the patient had been attended by more than ten doctors, and had paid them about one hundred dollars, but had not been cured. On the Doctor asking him how much he intended giving him for having effected a cure within a month, this intelligent Chinaman replied:—"I am very grateful to you for curing me, and you are a very good man, and I would be glad to pay you, but I have spent all my money, and I will be obliged if you will give me some cash to pay my passage home!" We quite agree with a subsequent remark of the Doctor that all who have not been reduced to poverty, and those of moderate means, would no doubt better appreciate the benefits derived from the Mission if they had to pay a little for the same. It would therefore be well that those who can, should be required to pay small fees, while it should be clearly made known that the poor are freely admitted, and as carefully attended to as the rich. Dr. Kerr had no lack of opportunity for exhibiting his well known skill as a surgical operator during the year, for it appears from the table which follows that no less than 912 operations were performed within the twelve months. Explanations of the more difficult or remarkable cases are given in the report. The Doctor makes the following interesting remarks in regard to opium smokers:—

During the year 142 victims of this pernicious habit have applied for relief. The majority of them professed, on leaving the hospital, to be cured. The fact that so many apply and endure the terrible ordeal, is evidence that a large number are delivered from the bondage of the destroyer. As each applicant is entered on the books of the hospital, a note is made of the amount of drug used, of the cost per day, and of the number of years of indulgence. Reliable data have thus been accumulated, upon which approximate estimates may be made of the number of Opium Smokers, and of the amount of money wasted by the vice. Many of the statements of those who oppose the opium traffic are made at random, but the Opium Smokers ward of the hospital furnishes facts which cannot be disputed. For any one who wishes to study the subject, no better place can be found. The history of the inmates, their poverty, with its attendant miseries, which they have brought on themselves and their families, afford abundant reason for using all legitimate means to save the people from so terrible a calamity. The statistics show that the monthly expenditure varies in different cases from \$1.60 to \$16.00, and it must be noted that this expenditure is constant, or steadily increasing, and only diminishes under the pressure of poverty. The craving appetite must be satisfied, at least twice every day.

In concluding his report, Dr. Kerr states that the missionary character of the hospital has been carefully maintained, and the great importance of religious truth, both for the present and eternal well-being of man, has been impressed on the patients:—

A daily morning service is conducted by the Rev. C. F. Preston, and the Evangelist, and the in-patients and their attendants, with the pupils and servants connected with the hospital, are expected to attend. There is also a regular Church Service on Sunday, conducted by the Rev. C. F. Preston. Books and tracts are given to such as can read. In these ways, the all important truths of the Gospel are kept before the minds of the patients and their attendants, and it is believed that many return to their homes with a conviction of the truth of Christianity.

The report from the Society's Dispensary at Sai-nam is a cheering one, for, although the number of patients is smaller than last year, the number of operations performed is doubled, showing the increased confidence of the natives in Western surgery. Religious services have been conducted as usual, and a small school has been carried on by the native preacher in charge of the station. The total attendance during the year was 3,700, about one-third of whom were women, and 89 surgical operations were performed. Doctor Graves adds:—

We feel the need of another situation for the Dispensary, in order that its benefits may be more widely diffused. The present location is in a very narrow street, and the premises are overcrowded during the season of high water. We are looking for a house in

a more suitable location, and hope to find one on terms sufficiently favorable to enable us to remove.

The Rev. E. Faber says of the Dispensaries at Fu-mun and Tung-kun city, that at the former there is a decrease in the attendance, owing to the opening of a Chinese benevolent dispensary not very far from his establishment, but at the latter there is a considerable increase in the number who have availed themselves of the benefits of the establishment. The reverend gentleman in the course of his report says:—

The attempt has been made—and will gradually be carried out to greater extent—to give prescriptions in some cases, and have the patients buy the medicines in a drug shop. I think this plan advisable, especially for the work in the country. Most of the ill-feeling against our foreign practice of medicine is caused by the jealousy of native practitioners. The Chinese have nearly as many physicians and drug-shops as patients with money to pay for both. If thousands of people can get gratuitously from the foreign dispensary, what a host of spoiled book-readers depend upon for their living, they will of necessity be stirred up to hostile movements. A good deal of this ill-feeling will subside when the medicines are got from native shops. The Chinese also know to value better what they have to pay for. The obstacles are at present that the native shops are not yet provided with foreign drugs, and they cannot be relied on to sell genuine and genuine articles, and many medicines will be too dear for the poor among the Chinese.

At the Fuk-wing Dispensary, the Rev. Johannes Nacken reports that few cases of importance presented themselves and the general complaints were much the same as last year. The number of cases in which medicines were dispensed was 1419, and 34 small operations had been performed.

An interesting feature at the conclusion of the book is the list of the Chinese subscribers, and their aggregate subscriptions amount to about \$330. If our native contemporaries will take up the cause of the Institution, we believe that next year this amount will be considerably increased. The subscriptions from the foreign community reach \$894.

SEVERAL amendments of importance have been made in the Pilotage Regulations of the Port of Shanghai, and are published in the local newspapers for general information. Local Rule I. of the regulations published in August 1873 is amended to read as follows:—

The number of Pilots for the port of Shanghai shall be limited to forty-five on the Active List, and ten on the Reserve List, and no more Apprentices shall be allowed to serve and no vacancies that may occur shall be filled—except by such Apprentices as had served their apprenticeship previous to January 1st, 1876—until the number of Pilots on the Active List shall be reduced to thirty-five, unless in the meantime the trade of the port shall appear to demand a larger number of Pilots, in which case the Harbour-Master will consult with the other Pilotage Authorities, as designated in Art. 1 of the General Regulations, before taking on any more Apprentices.

By-law III, published on the 16th November, has also been amended. It now states that it shall be allowable for licensed pilots to the number of ten to serve in command of vessels trading in Chinese waters, or between China and Japan, under certain conditions which are appended. The amendments take effect from the 1st of April.

THE provincial exchequer of Canton must be at a very low ebb, when it has not enough money to pay the salaries of a few soldiers and their officers. The poverty of the treasury is openly admitted by the Provincial Treasurer in a notification issued by him; and the matter was brought to light by an impudently application on the part of an officer for his pay. It appears that he was ordered to bring a quantity of saltpetre to Canton, and he asked for an allowance to cover the expenses of transport, and failing a grant on that account, he asked to be paid his own salary and that of his men for the Autumn quarter of the 12th year of Tung-chi (1873), in order that he might find the means in this way of paying for the transport of the saltpetre. The proclamation, in refusing the grant of the allowance requested, set forth that the treasury was in an extremely embarrassed state, arising from the enormous expenditure incurred in coast defences. There was no precedent for such an allowance, and the request could not therefore be granted. As to the arrears of pay, they would be paid up the moment the treasury was in a better condition, and notice would be duly given when that reassuring state of things was realized. The Canton authorities must have been in very great straits, but at the same time there must have been gross mismanagement of the Imperial treasury. Some people attributed this state of affairs to the extravagance of the late Viceroy Ying Han, who was removed, it is alleged, not so much because he had allowed gambling as for his expenditure habits. Common rumours state that he had misappropriated something like \$200,000 while he was governor in Anhwei, and that he had to make good that amount at the expense of the Canton exchequer. Then the re-erection of the Bogue fort was undertaken, and a fabulous sum was spent, but with what results people who take a trip up Canton can see for themselves. That there have been gross mismanagement and what is worse gross misappropriation, there is no doubt, but what strikes one as peculiar is that the keeper of the

strings of the public purse—the Provincial Treasurer—should have sanctioned such unwarrantable expenditure. The unexpected death of the late Treasurer at the early age of a little over thirty gave rise, at that time, to no little surprise and suspicion.

## THE SPIRIT OF THE MORNING PRESS.

THE Press says it understands that a negative reply has been received to the petition from the Government Civil Servants in this Colony asking the Home Government to place them on the same footing with regard to leave and pensions as Her Majesty's Consular officials in China. This refusal, though perhaps disappointing to the applicants, is not very surprising. There are some undoubted anomalies between the two services, and the Consular officials possess some advantages over Colonial officers. But the latter are, on the whole, much better remunerated, and, if their petition had been acceded to, the Consular servants might probably have found cause to complain that they were relatively underpaid.—The Press also notices the Report of the Medical Missionary Society in China for the last year.

## THE HONGKONG NATIVE PRESS.

THE Chinese Mail, in noticing the exodus of Chinese to Canton for the purpose of worshipping their ancestors' tombs, gives a historical sketch of the practice of placing paper money on the graves.

The Chung Ngi San Po notices the extra trip of the steamer Kiu-kiang to Canton to-morrow. This, it says, is to meet the wishes of the Chinese who repair to their native places to worship the tombs of their ancestors.

The Universal Circulating Herald notices the establishment of a Chinese bank, and gives credit to Lee Hung Chang, Teo Chung Tang, and Ting Yih Chang for fostering Chinese trade.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are requested to mention that the next practice of the Choral Festival will be held at the City Hall (instead of at the Cathedral) on Monday next, at 4 past 5 p.m. punctually.

St. PETER'S CHURCH.—To-morrow and the first Sunday in every month, there will be morning service and celebration of Holy Communion in this Church at 11 o'clock. All the seats are provided with Hymn Books and Prayer Books.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Matins—Venite, Gibbons; Te Deum, Hayes; Jubilate, Gregorian; Introit, Hymn 164; Kyrie in Holy Communion, Tallis; Before Sermon, Hymn 85. Reader, Preacher, and Celebrant, Rev. W. W. Baynes, M.A., Seamen's Chaplain.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose time is evidently money, calls our attention to the fact that he had to wait 7½ minutes after 7 o'clock this morning at the Post Office window before he could get a postage stamp. Though a note to the Postmaster-General would have been quite sufficient, we make public the trouble's drowsiness in order to prevent its repetition.

We learn that Mr. J. J. Francis, who for some years practiced in our Courts here as an Attorney, has passed his first examination for the L. L. B. degree at the London University. His friends will be glad to learn that he took first place in the second class of honours, there being three students only in the first class. We believe Mr. Francis purposes taking his degree in January next, and expects to be called to the bar in June of November of this year; after which he intends to return to the field of his former professional labours.

THE steamer Rajah has been chartered by the Chinese Insurance Co. to attend the salvage party at the wreck of the P. M. S. S. Japan, but will probably not start before the middle of next week, as some details concerning the charter have to be settled with the owner (Chinese) at Singapore. The operations will as formerly be carried on under Capt. Roberts' able supervision, and the two professional divers who arrived recently from England, will be in attendance. They are very sanguine of success.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Celestials must feel indebted to the Tai-koo Hong for the 50-cents fare for Canton, particularly at this period of the year when tomb-worshipping forms one of their chief national observances. The crowd was unusually great at the Iohang's wharf this morning, and the large vessel was packed like a herring-barrel. No such crowd seemed to endanger the limbs of onlookers at the H. K. C. & M. Company's Wharf, though doubtless the passenger traffic is considerably increased all round. I understand the Iohang will make an interim trip between this and Tuesday, so that she may secure an additional slice of what may be termed the "tomb-worshipping pudding." It is to be hoped that questionable characters will be sharply looked after by the Police in these days of cheap fares.



We observe that the steamer *Kiuhing* is also advertised to make an extra trip. She leaves for Canton to-morrow at 8 a.m., and starts from Canton on the return trip at 2 p.m. same day.

There is bad news for those who are fond of porcine delicacies at the table. It will be seen from our police report that an epidemic is now raging among the pigs. The disease appears to attack the animals suddenly, and when once seized there is no hope of their recovery—they immediately become incapable of locomotion, fall down, and die. It would be well for the authorities to detail a policeman, who has some knowledge of cattle, to be on duty at the Slaughter House, in order to see that no diseased animals, either pigs or cows, are slaughtered.

The recent excessive rain in and about this province has the effect of raising the price of rice. Many fear that the crops will be damaged, but others are still sanguine. The latter are of opinion that there is yet time for new seed to be sown. Be this as it may, the rain has been the means of turning the scale of fortune with the speculators in rice from Saigon, as the price of rice has been steadily on the rise within the last few days in spite of the enormous shipments, which are disposed of with advantage as soon as they arrive here. At the same time the rain is causing much damage in Canton and the out-lying districts, and we hear that the thriving trade mart of Shekloong has been inundated, there being nearly two feet of water in the shops, and the latest intelligence to hand is that the water is rising an inch or two every day.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 5th Sunday in Lent, 2nd April, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. 11. Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Exodus, II.; Second Lesson, Luke, vi. to verse 20; Venite, 1. Mercer; Te Deum, Oakley; Benediction, 2. Mercer; First Hymn, No. 145; Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Second Hymn, No. 448.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. J. J. Corrie, A.M.; First Lesson, Exodus, v.; Second Lesson, 2 Corinthians, vi. and vii.; Psalms, No. 20, Monks; Magnificat, No. 107, Monks; Nunc Dimittis, No. 143, Monks; Anthem, "O Lord most Holy," No. 39; Hymn after Sermon, No. 28, in Anthem Book.

Military Service 8 a.m.:—Matins, Passion Sunday, the 5th in Lent.—Opening anthem, Prayer of Solomon; Venite, Tallis; Te Deum, Norris; Jubilate, Purcell; Metrical Litany, Hymn 120 A. & M.; Hymn before Sermon, 85 A. & M. Holy Communion.—Reader, Preacher and Celebrant, Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A.; Garrison Chaplain.

## A SAD CEREMONY.

Every nation—those possessing as well as those devoid of a cultured civilization—is clogged with painful customs, which, however much they are to be deplored, become so interwoven with the life of the people that they seem to be almost ineradicable. Amongst superstitious races, certain beliefs and customs appear to obtain so great a hold upon their followers that they assume in their eyes all the strength and sacredness which lighted the old martyrs to the scaffold or the faggot. It was England's conquering arm alone which happily put an end to the suttee of the Hindoo, and even now the tide of the sacred Ganges flows but too often over the dead body of the poor deluded religious devotee. But we were not prepared to find a counterpart of this superstition in the semi-civilized Empire of the Son of Heaven. Nevertheless, a narrative of a sad but fortunately rare ceremony comes to us from Fokien, which strangely illustrates the great distinctive features alike of our Western civilization and that of the Chinese Empire. This practice of public self-immolation is, we believe, confined to the province of Fokien.

On the 24th of March a young woman of the Cheong family voluntarily offered herself to the barbarous ceremony euphonic known as that of "ascending to heaven on the back of a stork" near the Pakoed Anchorage, Foochow. In the grand procession formed for the occasion, the tom-tom music so discordant to European ears was conspicuously prominent, and the noise thus made attracted a large concourse of people; while the procession itself was by no means a small one. The heroine, who was only "sweet seventeen," had met with the misfortune of an early marriage and the still greater misfortune of being left a widow, while yet in her teens. Ever since the death of her husband, her great sorrows had much impaired her health and beauty, and her relatives therefore sought to assuage her grief by a proposal of a second marriage, in the hope that she might find solace in wedded life. These efforts, however, were not only unsuccessful but had the effect of aggravating her condition, and feeling her position more acutely than ever. The entreaties of her friends became impotent beyond endurance, and the fair damsel, therefore, resolved to die the death of a devotee rather than remain exposed to suggestions of this kind; and this she did in as public a manner as possible, in order, as she said, that "she might meet her late husband, to whom she had been so affectionately attached, in the happier and brighter world." Thus, early on the morning in question, the lady, richly dressed as the Goddess

天后, having on the Crown of a Princess made of ornamental papers, and wearing garments made of the same stuff, started from her husband's house in an open sedan chair, covered over with red cloth. She was nevertheless visible to all the spectators around, smoking a pipe and smiling, apparently in the most cheerful mood. She first visited her parents and their rela-

tives, and having bid them farewell, proceeded on her way towards the back of the new temple called 海潮亭 at the foot of a hill, where was erected a platform made of six spars driven into the earth as piles and on which a floor was laid with two posts rising high, one on each side and a cross piece on the top. A red cord with a knot was suspended from this horizontal post. All along the road many offerings, about twenty in number, were laid out, as at the funerals of worthy men; she halted at each, partaking a little of the viands and drinking a little of the wine, bowing at the same time to both old and young who bowed in token of respect in return, and distributing a red flower to each of them. At last she reached the place mentioned above. Here she alighted from her chair and ascended the platform in the midst of loud cheering on the part of the throng, numbering in all over 7000 people, amongst whom about 3000 were dressed up as splendidly as possible, as if they were attending a wedding. Here again there were seven or eight offerings laid out, and she having helped herself to a little of them, got on to the top of two tables that were placed on the platform, and bowed to the six men who were standing close by her, all being dressed in Court dress, with crystal or gold buttons on these men were supposed to be her own kinsmen. She then called out in a loud voice, "Heaven and Earth! and my friends! I am quite satisfied that I am dying in this manner." Having said thus, she mounted a chair which had been placed on the two tables above mentioned, thrust her head within the ring of the red cord, and simultaneously a red cover was laid over her face—jumping off the chair, she was suspended by the neck and breathed her last without the least apparent struggle.

In about a quarter of an hour the lifeless body was taken down, placed in a sitting posture in the chair, and from thence removed into the sedan chair, which was immediately afterwards carried home with a state canopy of red color behind. A coffin had been made according to her wishes and was ready for the reception of her body.

It has since been ascertained that she belonged to a respectable family, in good circumstances, and that the expenses of her funeral will probably amount to one thousand dollars.

## Swatow.

March 20, 1876.

Owing to the disagreeable weather during the last week there has not been much done in shipping at this port. The German steamer *Atalanta* did not leave until daylight of the 25th for Shanghai, and the British bark *Eleanor* for your port left on the 24th. The British steamer *Cheong Hock Kian* arrived here Monday evening, and lost one of her anchors in bringing to. The British steamer *Poochow* from Shanghai and the British brig *Warden Appleby* from the same port arrived yesterday, 23th. H. B. M.'s gunboat *Maquito*, from your port, arrived last evening and left for Amoy at daylight this morning. The British steamer *Estepona* will leave for Singapore about Sunday, with cargo and passengers.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

1st April, 1876.

## AN EPIDEMIC AMONGST THE PIGS.

The lessee of Pork Stall No. 6 Wanchai Market again appeared to answer the charge of having sent a diseased pig to the Slaughter House to be slaughtered. It was proved that the pig when sold was in prime condition, and when brought to the slaughter house, it was also in a prime condition. Pigs are liable to an epidemic disease and to die almost immediately after being seized. Just now there was great disease amongst pigs and a pig-dealer had to send away a great many pigs so affected. There appeared to be no cure for the disease. When the pig was seized, it became helpless and other pigs trampled upon it. Under the circumstances the defendant was discharged.

## DRUNKENNESS.

John Cromwell and William Connor, seamen unemployed, were fined 50 cents each for being drunk. Cromwell was, in addition, to pay 10 cents chair-hire.

Thomas King, an engineer unemployed, was fined \$1 and to pay 40 cents amends for breaking a Chinaman's umbrella while drunk.

## ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Sun Ah, a married woman, was brought up for attempting to commit suicide by swallowing opium. She had a quarrel about a trifling matter with her husband and took opium in consequence. The attempt was opportunely discovered and she was saved. The defendant, who admitted the charge, was remanded till the 6th inst. She promised that she would sin no more.

## BRINGING A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE INTO THE COLONY.

Hong Amce, a trader, was charged with having brought a boy suffering with small-pox in the steamer *Gunga* which arrived here from Amoy the other day. The defendant made no report of the circumstance to anybody on board until it was discovered on the steamer's arrival here. The defendant stated that the eruption broke out during the voyage, the boy being perfectly well when he went on board.

Mr May ordered him to give security in \$25 to appear within 14 days if called upon. The boy was sent to the Chinese Hospital for treatment.

## SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr Justice SNOWDEN.)

1st April, 1876.

Ss To Wan & Co. Williams, \$9.00.—This case was adjourned some three weeks back to enable the defendant to call a witness then away on board the str. *Cassandra*. The claim was for wages as a servant. The defendant now stated that he had paid the plaintiff his month's wages (viz. \$7) in two payments of \$5 and \$2. The defendant's witness having corroborated this statement, his Lordship gave judgment for defendant.

## China.

SHANGHAI.

The *Columbian* touched ground in entering the river, on Thursday night, but got off without damage, and arrived in harbour yesterday morning (24th).

The *Therian* was detained on the 24th by an accident to her machinery, a valve in the low pressure cylinder having got out of gear; but she was expected to leave before 12 last night (24). A supplementary mail was made up at both Post Offices, in the evening.

We hear that the ocean steamer *Hankow*, the largest vessel trading to this port, will leave on 20th for Saigon, to load rice. A remarkable fact in connection with this vessel is that it is sufficiently "stiff" as it is technically termed, not to require ballast; and will accordingly proceed on her voyage with a clean swept hold.

A meeting of shareholders in the French Gas Company was held on 2nd. The accounts showed a net profit for the year of 15,570,3, of which it was agreed to carry one-half to reserve, to devote 15,260 to paying a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent., and to carry forward 15,191. Messrs Nissen, Bado, Mackillop, and Dr. Pichon are directors for the current year.

It is rumoured that the local officials have received a hint from Peking to refrain from interference with the Wosung Tramway, but we have no authentic information on the subject. We hear, however, that the people who were lately bamboozled and imprisoned at Paoshan, for being concerned in a land sale at Wosung, have been released—which is so much in favour of the report.

## YUNNAN.

We have further indirect news of the Yunnan Mission, to the 24th Feb.; though still, very strangely, no letters have come to hand from the members. When our informant met the porters, on the date mentioned, the three foreigners were well, and were shooting nearly the whole day, without using their chairs which were carried in front. Their comrade, Li, had died at a place called Peon-ai-tou (?) and had been put in a coffin which was to be carried to Peking. The escort sent to meet them from Chaotung, joined to the former one, made up a cortege of nearly 1,200 men, of whom some 400 were coolies. The Mission was likely to arrive at Chaotung about the 2nd or 3rd March, and if a stage were travelled every day, Yunnan-fu should be reached about the 15th. There was no idea in the country of disturbing the travellers, the people being persuaded that the least injury to them would compromise Li Han-chang.

## GEORGE ELIOT.

EIGHTEEN YEARS have passed since *Scenes of Clerical Life* first saw the light in the pages of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Their appearance and their reception were suitable heralds of the more brilliant literary triumph which their author was to achieve in the following year. *Adam Bede* was published in 1859, and its publication gave rise to a controversy which will take its place among the curiosities of literary dispute. Who wrote *Adam Bede* was the question of the day; to that question various answers were forthcoming. It was attributed in one quarter to a distinguished Dissenting preacher; in another to a clergyman of High-Church tendencies. Internal evidence may be said to have justified the wildest conjectures. All that was stated on the title-page was that *Adam Bede* was from the same pen which had given the world *Scenes of Clerical Life*, and if there was anything to indicate the presence of orthodox Anglicanism in the former, there was much to mark the presence of strong Evangelical predilections in the latter. Only by a very few was the secret of the authorship known; only by a very few was it suspected. Among these last was Charles Dickens, who, when consulted on the subject, pointed to the description of Hetty Sorrel before the dingy mirror at her toilette, ill-tempered with her bit of a glass every time she dresses by it, because of its numerous dim blotches which no rubbing would remove, as a touch that showed a feminine hand; and laughingly added, that the writer of *Adam Bede* would be found to be one Bradbury or Evans, and that for his part he did not think it was Bradbury. Were it not for a piece of astonishing but not unprecedented audacity, followed up by an organized fraud, it is probable that the writer of the two books might have remained an illustrious enigma as long as did the writer of *Waverley*. In the case of George Eliot the wretched claimant was Mr Joseph Higgins of Nunston, Warwickshire. This falsehood was first published by the world by Mr Anders, Rector of Kirby, who added that the characters painted in *Scenes of Clerical Life* were "as familiar in his part of the world as the twin spires of Coventry." While this revelation was being debated, there appeared an indignant letter from George Eliot, asking whether "the act of publishing a book deprives a man of all claim to the courtesies usual amongst gentlemen. If not," the writer continued, "the attempt to pry into what is obviously meant to be withheld—my name—and to publish the rumours which such prying may give rise to, seems to me quite indefensible; still more so to state these rumours as ascertained truths." Meanwhile Mr Joseph Higgins was receiving subscriptions as the ill-used author of *Adam Bede*, and went so far as to show to his friends a drawer of manuscripts, which he declared were the original "copy" of the novel. At this juncture the Rev. S. G. Osborne engaged in the discussion, and insisted on knowing the truth. Finally Messrs. Blackwood solemnly informed the perplexed public, "These works are not written by Mr Higgins, or by any one with a name like Higgins; and if any person is receiving charitable contributions on the ground of being the author of the said works, he is doing so under false pretences." Only in the year following this controversy, in 1860, did it become generally known that the rumour which related the composition of *Adam Bede* to "Halsay, a native of that part of Warwickshire with which internal evidence connects the work," was well founded.

Amongst the gentlemen who might have set all doubts at an end in this matter long before was Mr Newdegate, but Mr Newdegate was then, as he is now, an adept in the art of yelling what he wishes to remain secret with a cloak of solemn mystery. The member for North Warwickshire, known "George Eliot" from her infancy; had watched her extraordinary and precocious development in the Warwickshire village, under the fostering care of a learned clergyman, who had discovered evidence of the great intellect within the little child; and when, in reading *Middlemarch*, Mr Newdegate came to the passage in which Caleb Garth, the land-agent, is depicted as driving with his little daughter beside him in his gig, he must have recognized a touch which a tender filial reminiscence alone suggested to George Eliot. As might have been expected, next to the study of languages and literature ancient and modern, the earliest object which engaged the attention of the daughter of the Nunston land-agent, under the influence amidst which her lot was cast, was theology, and it is but a small thing to say that George Eliot's acquaintance with technical writings is in excess of that possessed by more than one member of the Episcopal bench. With Marian Evans the goal of theology was philosophy, and she traversed the hypothesis of the gnostic to come to the region of the positive sanctions of science. She had already made the acquaintance and friendship of Mr. Herbert Spencer; she had already given proof, in addition to promise, of attainments as varied as they were prodigious. Literature, poetry, music, were the softer accomplishments of a mind informed perhaps beyond the capacity of any living member of her sex, with stores of logical and metaphysical learning, and characterized by as much of lucidity in expression as it had depth and closeness in argument. Thus George Eliot was received with gratitude into that select clique of distinguished writers who preached the new gospel in the pages of the *Westminster Review*. She had translated Strauss's *Life of Jesus* in 1848, and five years later she published an English version of Feuerbach's *Essence of Christianity*. Meanwhile the Warwickshire village was exchanged for the metropolis, and George Eliot took her place in the most learned and accomplished of London literary circles. At the house of John Chapman in the Strand she was brought into contact with the most powerful and the most original intellects to be found in the ranks of professed *Littérateurs*; it was here that she first met Mr G. H. Lewes, who was then the literary editor of the *Leader*, and who, under the signature of Vivian, wrote its dramatic criticisms, but who had already made his mark outside the domain of journalism. It is unnecessary to pursue much farther the personal history of George Eliot. She went to Weimar; she came back to London, and *Scenes of Clerical Life* appeared in *Blackwood*. The manuscript of these had been completed before Mr G. H. Lewes was aware of its existence. Mrs Lewes informed him one day that she had something which might be available for purposes of printing; the accomplished critic read the papers forwarded them to the great Scotch Scot without saying from whose pen they came, but with the remark that, if the Messrs Blackwood thought as favourably of the compositions as he (Mr Lewes) did, they would publish them in the Magazine. The answer to this was the commencement of a connection between George Eliot and the house of Blackwood, which has continued, if the publication of *Romola* by Messrs Smith and Elder is excepted, unbroken up to the present time.

Perhaps no writer ever attained half the fame that has fallen to the lot of George Eliot, with so little of her personality being known to the outside world. Her photograph is not to be seen in Regent-street; it may be doubted whether a portrait of her has ever been yet exhibited at Burlington House. A slight presence, of middle height, as the height of women goes; a face somewhat long, whose every feature tells of intellectual power, lightened by the perpetual play of changing expression; a voice of most sympathetic compass and richness; a manner full of a grave sweetness, uniformly gentle and intensely womanly, which proclaims the depth of the interest taken in ordinary and obscure things and people; conversation which lends itself as readily to topics trivial as to topics profound, and which is full of a humour—as, indeed, are her writings—that is redeemed from sarcasm by an ever-present sympathy; such is a rough and imperfect sketch of George Eliot, as she may be seen when she is occupied with her Sunday receptions in her pleasant home near Regent's Park. Far from strong in health, she feels the effort of authorship so severely, the interest which she takes in the development and the destiny of the creations of her brain, who might be better described as the generalizations from her own personal knowledge and experience, is so painfully and absorbingly deep, that she is unequal to the task of going very generally or very much into society. So thoroughly does she think out her books, even to the structure of her sentences before she commences to write them, that, unlike Dickens, though like Thackeray, her manuscript displays scarcely an erasure or a blot.

To a person who, in addition to the exquisite sensitiveness of the artistic temperament, is penetrated with this profound conviction of the responsibility of the smallest act of life which the sentences above her pen cannot be other than the most exacting of occupations. "The human mind," George Eliot tells us, "has at no period accepted a moral chaos." It is the eternally the inexorable uniformity of the moral law, which is the dominant conception of all George Eliot's works. It is the central object of her art to show that sins against this law are punished with the same ruthlessness that the sins which the fathers were foredoomed to commit were, in the region of Greek tragedy, foredoomed to be visited on the children. Again, the penalty of offences against the law being not only so inevitable, but so incalculable in its incidence, who shall say where the first offence has been? What is the cause and what float of sin? The consideration of such a question as that points to the duty of the exercise of a sympathy so comprehensive that none are excluded as unworthy of it. "True *compréhension* est tout pardonner," George Eliot would not go quite so far as Madame de Staël, but she would certainly hold that many manifestations of evil which men vindictively condemn would, if the whole truth could be known, prove to be preordained in Nature's scheme, and therefore the occasion of pity rather than anger. It may be said that this is a melancholy view of existence; but to those who see life clearly, and see it whole, what can life be but, for the enormous majority of men and women who are born and die, an utterly melancholy business? And after death—what? George Eliot does not attempt to raise this curtain on the invisible world; and if it be

materialistic to abstain from saying anything which can indicate belief in a personal or disembodied immortality of the soul, a materialist George Eliot is. In *Daniel Deronda* it remains to be seen what particular illustration George Eliot will give of the doctrine, we foresee complications and difficulties. But on *Daniel Deronda* we shall postpone comment till the work is complete. Its style has all the subtlety of thought, the dignity and simplicity of diction, which are at once Shakespearean and Scriptural. It exhibits the character of Mr Gascoigne—the same wonderful appreciation of the best type of English clergyman as that shown in all George Eliot's works. It is marked also by the same employment of technical terminology, drawn from the vocabulary of pure science, which was patent in *Middlemarch*. This, perhaps, is the sole evidence of the influence of the mind and conversation of the distinguished man with whom George Eliot's name will be ever associated, and towards the perfecting and elevating of whom intellectual nature she has done much, upon the works with which the author of *Adam Bede* has enriched the classical literature of her country.—*World*.

## ELECTRICAL GUNNERY.

The application of electricity in increasing the efficiency of modern gunnery has been wonderfully illustrated by Major William Noble, R.A., in the trials of the 81-ton gun just concluded in England. Major Noble's talents have given him a wide-world reputation as the author of a most valuable paper on the initial velocities in connection with the Armstrong gun. Before Noble's introduction of electricity in the proof of large guns, there were no means of ascertaining what size, kind and charge of powder were most suitable to a given calibre. By means of his electrical recorder, the velocity of the shot at any point in the tube, and after it leaves the gun, can be ascertained as a matter of simple experiment, and in this way the right size of grain, the best materials for its manufacture, the proper density and most efficient charge, have been ascertained by simply firing twelve rounds. As each round cost \$25, the saving of the country's money in obtaining a maximum knowledge of the capabilities of the new gun with a minimum expenditure, is at once apparent. The powder best adapted for the 81-ton gun, so as to attain the highest efficiency, with the least strain in its present state, has been found in this way, to be a charge of 230 pounds of pebble powder, 1.7 cubic inches in size, and with a shot of 1,260 pounds.

The utilization of electricity in firing guns at proof is equally important. The guns at the Government proof butts were formerly fired by fixing a piece of port fire over the vent, lighting it, and then running over the vent. On two or three occasions the gun burst, the fragments struck adjacent guns, with the port fires ignited and swinging them round with the muzzle pointed toward the town, discharged their shot into the dock yard. An accident of this kind by the 81-ton gun turning round, would not be a question of a 40-pound shot dropping into the town of Woolwich, but of a projectile of nearly three-quarters of a ton falling into the heart of the city. Such a contingency with the improved method of firing guns by means of electricity, as introduced by Professor Abel's electric tube, is extremely improbable. The priming charge of this tube consists of sub-phosphide and sub-sulphide of copper, with a little chlorate of potash, and into this composition the terminals of two insulated copper wires in connection with a magnetic exploder are imbedded. The points of the wires are one-sixteenth of an inch apart, and when the current is sent along the wires, by pressing a button in the instrument-room, it passes from one wire to the other in a spark, by which the tube is exploded, and comparative immunity from danger is thus obtained.—*Daily Telegraph*.

## ENGLISHMEN AMONG GERMAN LADIES.

I have seen (says a writer in *Fraser* for January) English gentlemen introduced, without due preparation, into strictly German circles made miserable for a whole evening and finally driven to the verge of distraction by the gentle persistent attentions of the ladies of the house. When he realizes that he is being waited upon by these fair damsels the Englishman jumps wildly and apologetically from his chair, stammers confused and bashful excuses, clutches the cups and platters out of the ministering angel's hand, and subsides, red and ruffled in his seat. He hopes it will not happen again; he devoutly trusts it is over. But, no; scarcely is his complexion recovering its normal hue, when another lovely being is "staying him" with apples, bringing him butter in a lovely dish or offering sausages at his shrine. Again he bounces out of his seat like an India rubber ball, again clutches convulsively, apologizes, confounds himself in horrible incoherent excuses, and subsides exhausted into his chair. He looks round and sees that all the other men are waiting for him; he perceives that it is "the custom of the country;" that it proceeds, not from the perversity of the servants, but from a plentitude of female devotion. If servants were wanting, then surely the men would wait upon the ladies. He tells himself severely that when at Rome your behavior should be of the strictest Roman type; he reminds himself that the first condition of good breeding is that you should implicitly conform to the usages of the society in which you find yourself; he will submit; but when the third and most beautiful daughter of the house presents him with *Haringesalat* his feelings are altogether too much for him and entirely overcome his good resolutions. He goes through the same frantic formula again, with the secret impression that he is making a most abject fool of himself, plunges wildly and despairingly at the domestics and subsides into a limp and melancholy condition. He is like a bull in a China shop, the girls think, and they hold firmly to the family crockery and the best glass. "The girls are dreadfully restless," said a young cousin to me; "I see how quiet and well behaved our gentlemen are and wait for their turn." This was all the poor, chivalrous young Briton got for his pains. Pains! they were tortures, agonies.

## COMMERCIAL.

March 31, 1876. The receipts of Bengal Opium, during the closing month, show an aggregate of 2,960 chests, against 2,205 chests in the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate of receipts during the first quarter of the present year, gives a total of

9,954 chests, against 9,068 chests during the corresponding quarter last year. It is worthy of note, that, notwithstanding the increase in the importation as above shown, the drug stands at a higher cost, so far, this year than it did during the corresponding period last year—a circumstance which must be highly pleasing to the Indian Revenue Minister.

Adding the above-noted importation, for the closing month, to the previous stock, there appears a total of 4,360 chests; and as the available supply on the market on date was computed at 1,400 chests, a quantity of 2,960 chests has thus been taken off, of which some 1,150 chests have been taken by the local consumers, and 1,810 chests exported. Comparing these figures with those of the previous March, they show thus: The receipts of the month and the previous stock gave a total of 3,956 chests; and as the month closed with a stock of 950 chests, a quantity of 3,006 chests has been taken off, of which 1,400 chests passed into the hands of the local consumers, and 1,606 chests exported.

The fluctuation in the rate of the drug this March has been to the extent of \$10 for both kinds; whilst that in last March was to the extent of \$17 for Old Patna and \$25 for Old Benares. With regard to the lesser fluctuation this March it should be observed that no new drug has yet been received. And both descriptions have been supplied dearer to the consumer this March; Patna from \$30 to \$32½, and Benares from \$25 to \$10 per chest.

## Quotations.

Hongkong, April 1, 1876.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	617½ a 620
" Old Patna, cash...	622½ a 625
" New Benares, cash...	685
" Old Benares, cash...	690
" New Malwa, cash...	680
" Allowance Tael, 15 a 48	
" Old Malwa, cash...	680
" Allowance Tael, 15 a 48	
CAMPOR, ...	143 a 15
QUICKSILVER, ...	92
SALIPETRE, ...	4½ a 5½

## Exchange.

Bank, 6 months' sight, ...	3/10
Credit, 6 months' sight, ...	3/10
On Calcutta, Bank demand, ...	221
" Bombay, demand, ...	221
" Shanghai, demand, ...	72
" Shanghai, 30 days' sight, ...	72
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., ...	—
Sycee, ...	—
Mexicans, ...	—
Gold Leaf, ...	28.80
English Sovereigns, ...	5.17
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5.19
Discount, ...	7 a 9

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, par.	
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$502½	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$158	
Victoria Fire Ins. Co., \$70	
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 45 ½ dls.	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$160	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$650	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$205	
North China Ins. Co., \$180	
O. & J. Marine Ins. Co., \$18	
Yong Kee Ins. Association, \$18	
H.K. & M. S. Boat Co., 7 dls.	
Union S. Navigation Co., \$18	
Shanghai Steam N. Co., \$18	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$52½ dls.	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$106	

## Temperature.

Hongkong, April 1, 1876.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)	
Thermometer—9 A.M., ...	63½
Do. 1 P.M., ...	64
Do. Maximum, ...	64
Do. Minimum, ...	60
Barometer—9 A.M., ...	29.990
Do. 1 P.M., ...	29.914

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.	
Jan. 6, Annie Braginton, from New York to Shanghai.	
Jan. 6, Ottercaps, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 6, Lyoka Till, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 10, Echo, from London to Hongkong.	
Jan. 11, Tildan, from Penarth to Hongkong.	
Jan. 13, Antipodes, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 17, Alex. McNeil, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 17, Onward, from Liverpool to Hongkong.	
Jan. 19, Sophie, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 20, Forward Ho, from London to Yokohama, &c.	
Jan. 22, Flintshire (str.), from London to Penang, &c.	
Jan. 24, Victoria (str.), from Liverpool to Malilla.	
Jan. 31, Lord Macaulay, from Newport to Hongkong.	
Feb. 1, Neorhus (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 2, Evelyn, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 4, Undine, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 6, Paul Marie, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 6, Scotia, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 8, Oriole (str.), from London to China and Japan.	
Feb. 8, Kaisow, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 8, Olympia (str.), from Hamburg to Shanghai.	
Feb. 17, Glenartney (str.), from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 17, Agathon (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.	
Feb. 17, Naples (str.), from London to China.	

## LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN FROM

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.	
Sumatra, ...	Lorne.
Russia, ...	Galley of Lyons.
Viking, ...	Flora Catty.
Glenlyon, ...	



## Portfolio.

## THE CROSS-ROADS.

Where the roads crossed we met  
My love and I;  
In the narrow by the ships  
Tossed heavily.  
Lovers were gone out on earth,  
But those in heaven  
Trembled, for two more hearts  
That God hath given.  
His accents broke the pause—  
My tongue was tied;  
He found last words to say—  
My love replied.  
Then he drew my white face  
Up to the light,  
And said: "Farewell, poor love!  
Dear love, good-night!"  
At the cross-roads we kissed—  
I stood alone.  
His was the seaward road,  
Mine led me home.  
He called, "I shall return!"  
I knew, "not so."  
Not one in ten returns  
Of those that go.  
Dreary the great world grew,  
And the sun cold;  
So young, an hour ago,  
I had grown old.  
Our God made me for him;  
We loved each other;  
Yet fate gave him one road,  
And me another.—*The Golden Rule.*

"Tis an exact and exquisite life that contains  
itself in due order in private.—*Montaigne.*  
Better to have the poet's heart than both,  
Feeling that song; but better than both,  
To be a song, music of God's making.  
Mex like women to reflect them; but the  
woman who can only reflect a man and is  
nothing in herself will never be of much service  
to him.—*George MacDonald.*

Forty years wears her shoes out, the dances  
so fast, we are all of us tired. Golden  
wines may annoy us as much as steel bars,  
if they keep us behind prison windows.—*Queen Mermaid.*  
How sweet is the prayer of the virgin  
heart to its love! Thy virtues wear me  
Dost thou love me? Keep me then still  
worthy to be loved.—*Sir Philip Sydney.*  
Pursue the soul always goes a little faster  
than life, a little beyond the fact; and so,  
having beat out and reached its mortal bars,  
surges back and down with a double current  
over the mood of the hour.

It is we that are blind, not fortune. Because  
our eye is too dim to discover the mys-  
tery of her efforts, we foolishly paint her  
blind; and hoodwink the providence of the  
Almighty.—*Sir Thomas Browne.*  
LEARNING is a very precious accession to a  
well-born soul, a thing of very precious use,  
that will not suffer itself to be purchased un-  
der value. In the hand of some 'tis a cap-  
tive, in that of others, a fool's trouble.—*Montaigne.*

It is an excellent plan to have some place  
where we can go to be quiet when things vex  
or grieve us. There are a good many hard  
times in this life of ours, but we can always  
beat them if we ask help in the right way.—*Mrs. Alcott.*

It implies considerable vigor to be strictly  
and emphatically oneself on every occasion,  
small as well as great. Our friends have all  
some distinctive merit, but the quality we  
mean, regarded as one to strike observers  
and form a characteristic, is very rare, need-  
ing at once strength and sweetness, courage  
and candor, for its fitting development, and  
along with these a necessity for free expres-  
sion.—*Saturday Review.*

A MAN tells a great lie, and saves his  
character by it. No wonder it weighs on his  
conscience ever after. And yet, perhaps, he  
has told countless lies before and since, and  
told them out of carelessness, or from petty  
spite, or for small advantages, and these he  
forgotten them. Now which of these is  
looked at by the Judge, as the great wicked-  
ness? Is the one he repents of the most wicked,  
or are those that with small temptation he  
drugs about daily, and so made that one  
notable lie easy?—*Jean Ingelow.*

THE DAY OF DAYS—As a day of rest, I  
view it as a day of compensation for the in-  
adequate restorative power of the body under  
continued labour and excitement. A physi-  
cian always has respect to the preservation of  
the restorative power; because, if once this  
be lost, his healing office is at an end. A  
physician is anxious to preserve the balance  
of circulation as necessary to the restorative  
power of the body. The ordinary exertions  
of man run down the circulation every day  
of his life; and the first general law of nature,  
by which God prevents man from destroying  
himself, is the alternating of day and night,  
that repose may succeed action. But, al-  
though the night apparently restores the  
circulation, yet it does not sufficiently restore  
its balance for the attainment of a long life.  
Hence one day in seven, by the bounty of  
Providence, is thrown in as a day of compensa-  
tion, to perfect by its repose the animal  
system.—*Richard Ferri, M.D.*

A BLADE OF GRASS—Gather a single blade  
of grass, and examine for a minute, quietly,  
its narrow, sword-shaped stripe of fluted  
green. Nothing, as it seems, there of no-  
table goodness or beauty. A very little thin-  
ness, and a few delicate long lines meeting  
in point—not a perfect point either, but  
blunt and unfinished—by no means a credit-  
able or apparently much cared-for example  
of Nature's workmanship; made, as it seems,  
only to be trodden on to-day, and to-morrow  
to be cast into the oven, and a little pale  
and hollow stalk, feeble and flaccid, leading  
down to the dull brown fibres of the roots.  
And yet, think of it well, and judge whether  
of all the gorgeous flowers that beam in sum-  
mer air, and of all strong and goodly trees,  
pleasant to the eye or good for food,—state-  
ly palm and pine, strong oak and oak, some-  
ly citron, burdened vine,—there be any by  
man so deeply loved, by God so highly prized,  
as that narrow point of feeble grass. And  
well does it fulfil its mission. Consider what  
we owe merely to the meadow grass, to the  
savouring of the dark ground by that glorious  
sammel, by the companies of those soft and  
downy and peaceful spears. The fields!  
Follow but forth for a little time the thoughts  
of all that we ought to recognise in these  
words. All spring and summer is in them—  
the walks by silent seated paths, the rests  
in cloudy heat, the joy of herds and flocks;  
the power of all shepherd life and medita-  
tion, the sunlight upon the world falling in  
broad streaks, and falling in soft blue  
shadows, where else it would have struck  
upon the dark mould or scorching dust—pa-  
tures beside pacing brooks—soft banks and  
knolls of lowly hills—thymy slopes of down  
overlooked by the blue line of lifted sea-  
cliff lavens all dim with early dew or smog  
in evening warmth of barred sunshine, dunt-  
ed by happy feet, and softening in their fall  
the sound of loving voices,—all these are  
summed up in these simple words, the  
blade!

## LONDON GOSSIP.

Reverend matters generally may be  
described further as in a ferment. The  
Tombstone case, denying to the Clergy the  
privilege of Rev., except as equally proper for  
ministers of all denominations, has given  
dire offence, and produced a host of letters  
to the *Guardian*, desiring that the now  
hateful affair may never be assigned to the  
writers. Better be plain Mr. say they, than  
Rev., if Dissenters are to be so honoured.  
They do not recognise the advantages of a  
charity which falleth like the rain on the  
just and unjust, the godly and the ungodly.  
They hate any inappropriate appellation,  
when it becomes common. Lord Penance,  
as Dean of the Court of Arches, delivered  
on the 3rd instant a most learned and  
luminous judgment in the Folkestone  
Ritualist case, condemning the Rev. Mr.  
Ridgale, the defendant, in costs on all the  
issues. This has been the sound of alarm,  
the long blast which is to wake the trumpets  
before Jericho. It is a prosecution under  
the Public Worship Act, and the principal  
charges brought against the reverend gen-  
tlemen, the Rector of St. Peter's Folkestone,  
by his parishioners, were eight in num-  
ber. These, deprived of their technical  
verbiage, embraced the use of candles  
other than for the purposes of giving  
light, during the celebration of the com-  
munion, the use of water bread after the  
Roman manner, kneeling during the Agnus Dei  
of consecration, singing the use of vest-  
ments, and the wearing a biretta during  
processions in the Church, the erection of  
candelabra and paintings of what are termed  
the stations of the cross, processions, &c.  
His lordship travelled most exhaustively  
over the whole law relating to these mat-  
ters, passed in review the prior judgments  
on the wearing of vestments and the use of  
the crucifix, for purposes of adoration,  
worship, and superstition, and finally de-  
cided against the ungodly Catholic in dis-  
guise, the gentleman who takes the income  
of the Church while its professed enemy,  
and pronounced judgment against him on  
every point. This typical case will no  
doubt have its effect. Appeal is threaten-  
ed, but the judgment is believed too pro-  
bable in substance to be safely or reason-  
ably impugned. If it clear the way  
from the sheep, something will have been  
done. It is not the Church in danger this  
time, but the unprofitable stewards; the  
ministry which, unwilling to adopt obli-  
vion, and the restraints of the Roman com-  
munion, was more than Roman in observance,  
while occupying a place, and drawing its  
income and wealth from the Church it in-  
sulted and affected to despise.

George Eliot has produced the first vol-  
ume of *Daniel Deronda*, which has of course  
had a great sale, and is much talked about.  
The first volume contains a glimpse of a  
really interesting and well-drawn character,  
Mr. Gascoigne nee Gaslin, but not a syllable  
or a sentence that would fairly suggest  
genius, or that it is above the dead level of  
clever book-making. Little of the plot is  
revealed, and the heroine who is the  
Hamlet of the story, the be-all and end-all  
of the author's art, *Gwendoline Harleth*,  
is as unappealing a reproduction of the *Elph*  
*Newcome* type as one would wish to meet  
again. No complaint is of course made of  
plagiarism. Miss Eliot is far too original  
for that; but there is nothing feminine in  
the proper sense, and certainly nothing  
attractive in the selfish, spoiled, way that  
girl, who seems to have no virtue save that  
of making herself apparently disagreeable.  
It is too early to conjecture what the work  
may be, or what Gwendoline by sorrow and  
sadness may be changed and perfected to;  
but authors who obtain money by instal-  
ments also, and for the present the public  
has been induced to purchase by a promise  
of interest and art, which have not been  
fulfilled, and volume of singularly small at-  
traction, or merit for the money. The dia-  
logue is by no means natural or dramatic,  
and altogether the promise is of a book  
inferior to *Middlemarch*, which was by no  
means an unqualified success.

An enterprising Irishman of the name of  
Mercier, who calls himself Captain Mercier  
on the strength of being a portrait-painter  
and an ex-photographic artist, has been  
writing to the Lord Mayor to propose a de-  
monstration on the return of the Prince of  
Wales. The Irish are certainly a very  
energetic and clever people. There are Dr.  
Kenealy and Mr. Charley, and Mr. Pope  
Hennessy, all famous in their way, and  
chiefly by what may be called *dand*, or  
what their enemies would term *puddence*:  
Captain Mercier is of the same type. He  
came to London a few years ago, friendless  
and poor, contrived to fasten himself to the  
Belgian International Rifle Match, and the  
Conservative party, and so made himself  
known, and now he wishes  
to seize another popular idea and ride on it  
to fame and distinction. In the present  
case the Lord Mayor, who had probably  
heard something of the noble captain, has  
snubbed Mr. Mercier in print; but still the  
thing will be done, and Mercier will be at  
the doing of it, and will be honoured ac-  
cordingly.

Kenealy on Tuesday tried another fish-  
borne demonstration, and appeared in a  
carriage and four with a man in a scarlet  
coat, looking something like a two-penny  
postman of old days, but was speedily  
snuffed out. He intended to take the  
House by storm, but was himself taken by  
storm; his followers dismissed, his banners  
torn, and he himself laughed at and  
despised. The last I saw of him, was when  
he was walking on foot by the side of  
the Queen's carriage from Westminster,  
bowing graciously, and appropriating to  
himself the cheers intended for royalty. This  
was the end of his protest and demonstration.  
—*Pioneer.*

## PARIS GOSSIP.

About a hundred and twenty deputies of  
the National Assembly succeeded in obtain-  
ing Senatorial seats, but an equal number  
who were candidates find themselves out of  
place. No wonder that they were so un-  
willing to vote a dissolution. Like convicts  
doomed to punishment; they were in no  
hurry for their last day, which reminds me,  
since electioneering is work too serious for  
my superficial pen, of a couple of stories  
they tell from condemned cells. In France,  
as in every other country, the custom is to  
make much of murderers when once they  
are doomed to death. The assassins are  
not smothered in tracts and consoling with  
ladies' letters and their families adopted or  
provided for as in England. But they  
obtain many other sorts of little tender-  
nesses, and, especially, are seated as much  
as they like before a long delivery to the  
headman. People are wonderfully merciful  
to them in all things, and take an amazing  
interest in their last appetites, as well as in

their immortal souls; still, with all things  
nice and the most hopeful promises to  
induce the brutes to pass quietly into the  
other world, they don't obtain usually what  
they most desire, a prolonged residence in  
this world. In the eyes of the philanthro-  
pist, it is quite too bad a place for *Monsieur*  
*les assassins*. One of these "worthies"  
recently on the eve of execution. The Gov-  
ernor of the prison went to announce his  
doom. "But," he added, "we are anxious  
to do all else for you than to spare your  
life; is there anything else you would like  
for supper?" "Strawberries!"—uttered the  
murderer. "Oh! my friend; you  
know this is only January and strawberries  
will not be ripe for five or six months."  
"Well, what of that?" growled the convict.  
"I am in no hurry; I can wait." Another  
fellow, on being informed of his fate, said  
he wanted to see the doctor. "The doctor!  
I suppose you mean the chaplain." "No;  
the doctor; I want him to give a certificate  
that the state of my health will not suffer me  
to undergo the operation safely for some  
little time yet." I dare say many a mem-  
ber of the Legislative Assembly, hopeless  
of return, would demand strawberries, or  
the doctor's certificate, or any other des-  
perate expedient tending to adjourn the evil  
day.

I forgot to tell you last week—the subject  
occurs to me *à propos* to delicacies—that  
Fashor Garnier, the Prior of the Charteuse,  
and inventor of the pleasant liquor of that  
name, is dead. The worthy Don was not  
suffered to try and prolong his days by  
sips of the agreeable cordial with which he  
sided so many others happy. They say,  
since his approving palate fixed itself on  
the final perfection of the dose, that the  
poor friar never tasted his own liquor. He  
may have had other reasons than self-den-  
ying abstinence. My own opinion is that  
diffidence is an overrated liquor, and  
differs but little from what is called ginger,  
or white current cordial, often well made  
in private country-houses in England.  
There is danger, too, in the beverage if  
taken in too large doses. The rumour, though  
kept secret from the public, was that the  
young Emperor of China certainly owed  
his early death, not to small-pox alone but  
to this liquor. A quantity of the liquor,  
whether green, yellow, or white, I don't  
know, is said to have been taken to obtain  
an English surgeon of the royal navy, who  
presented a case of the precious liquor to a  
mandarin of the Court. That dignitary,  
having tasted it himself, hastened to pre-  
sent a few bottles to the emperor. The son  
of the skies sipped the chateausse, and  
found it was good, and he kept repeating  
the dose until intestinal inflammation en-  
sued. Such is the rumour that comes to  
us from the East about this dainty drink  
of the West.

Prince Bismarck has been sick again.  
Has this too been from too much indulgence  
in chateausse or some kindred liquor? I  
would not for worlds offer an opinion. But  
if any fatality were to happen from such a  
supposed cause, France would have her  
*revenge*, and the priest who composed such  
delicious poisons for enemies, would be  
popularly, and be sent in hundreds to the  
new Chamber of Deputies. By the way,  
the only churchman offering himself can-  
didate for the Senate was Cardinal Bon-  
chou, Archbishop of Rennes, and his  
eminence was beaten to sticks. But we  
must not return from Germany until I tell  
you a story of that fine matter-of-fact,  
downright-unstated people. I should  
promise that it has been related by a French-  
man and may not be without a spice of  
malice. At one of the railway stations in  
North Germany the train was just about to  
start, when a gentleman ran up crying out  
on the platform "Herr Muller, Herr  
Muller." One of the passengers thereupon  
thrust his head out of the window of a  
carriage, and immediately the aforesaid  
head received a good sound blow of a stick  
from the gentleman who had called out the  
name. The assaulted individual jumped  
out upon the platform, and, seeing the  
station master, made an indignant com-  
plaint. The station master at once ques-  
tioned the complainant. "Your name,  
Sir?" "My name is Wolf." "Oh!" re-  
marked the patient chief to whom you see I  
the broken head, "in that case you see I  
can do nothing against this gentleman, for  
it is Muller he called; get into your seat  
at once," and he sounded his whistle and  
off went the train.

In literature, we shall soon have another  
book from M. Victor Tissot, again full of  
hard hits at Germany. The author of  
*Pays des Milliards* is giving some chapters  
in the *Revue de France* of his coming  
work, *Les Prussiens en Allemagne*. His  
reference to the beer-drinkers of Munich  
is especially amusing, and his scenes  
from the royal brewery of that capital  
are not unwelcome. In deed, from per-  
sonal knowledge, I am of opinion that  
they could scarcely be overdrawn by  
the most hostile or imaginative French-  
man. "Frederic II," M. Victor Tissot  
tells us, "in giving judgment on his country-  
men, said that the Germans in general were  
loutish, and that the most stupid of them  
were the Bavarians; that the most supple  
were the old Prussians; that the Pomer-  
anians were natural and rude; but that the  
Berliners and Brandenburgers were abso-  
lutely good for nothing. M. Bismarck, who  
flatters himself that he is the continuator  
of Frederic the Great, whose crooked and  
lying policy he has adopted, has said that a  
Bavarian is something intermediate be-  
tween a man and an Austrian. Finally, the  
Swede Oxenstierna, who lived some time in  
Munich, defines a citizen of that capital as  
a creature that drinks more than he can  
bear, a hoghead that contains more than  
it can hold. Cardinal du Perron, who called  
Germany the most brutal of nations, the  
land of foreigners, a German could at  
once be recognized when he had before him  
a glass of wine or an Italian would send away  
the glass; a Frenchman would take out  
the fly; but the German would swallow the  
liquid, fly and all. This specimen from M.  
Tissot's new book will show you its animus.  
It is gratifying enough that the *revanche* of  
France for her defeat should be taken by  
wit rather than by steel.

A desire for peace is, however, becoming  
deeply engrained in the mind of Frenchmen,  
especially those in the rural class. The  
feeling was exemplified in more places than  
one during the Senatorial election of Sunday.  
It is said that M. Buffet altogether owes his  
unexpected defeat in the Yvelles to a most  
absurd rumour his adversaries industriously  
circulated amongst the *Compagnards*, that  
the return of the Prime Minister would  
certainly lead to war. Many clever elec-  
tioneering tricks were, of course, played on  
the occasion and will be for the coming  
election of the lower house. One is re-  
corded in the newspapers, which was played by

an honorable candidate upon himself. The  
story is worth translating. Reading is not  
fatal to a return, as would seem in France;  
and so a candidate in the department of the  
North, who earlier in the day to the dignity of  
deputy, at the ballot of to-morrow fortnight,  
thought it would be conducive to his  
interests, on his canvassing tour of this  
week, to give a handsome luncheon to the  
principal working-men of an important  
factory on the Belgian frontier. His in-  
vitation was accepted by nearly two hun-  
dred of the men who washed their hands for  
the occasion, and listened to the eloquent  
exposition of principles by their host while  
they pled their knives and forks with ear-  
nestness on the good things provided for  
them, and drank freely of wines to which  
they were unaccustomed. When the feast  
was all but over, the political opinions  
expressed a hope that the approbation of  
his "generous" host, his hard-working, his  
independent" guests. "Admirable, admir-  
able," shouted all in chorus. "Then, I  
hope I may count on your votes." Here-  
upon a middle-aged foreman of the factory  
rose and said in a laconic voice—  
"Monsieur, we would die for you. You  
are the man for the working-classes; but  
unfortunately we cannot vote for you."  
"Not vote for me? Why?" "Because,  
Monsieur, we have no votes in France; we  
are all Belgians."—*Pioneer.*

A TRUE STORY OF WAR AND PEACE  
IN JAPAN.

BY WILLIAM E. GRIFFIS.

Hanging on the wall of one of the parlor  
rooms of a home on the banks of the Hud-  
son is a quaint and curious wooden picture,  
blackened by age. The background is painted  
colors and gold on Japanese fragrant  
woods. It has evidently hung for many  
generations in some gentleman's house in  
far-off Japan. On one corner of it are some  
like frozen black worms, that have ceased to  
wiggle, though in reality they are the  
neatly-penned letters of a beautiful poem.  
The picture is of a Japanese artist who lived  
long ago. But the strangest part of the  
curiosity is the carved figure, in high re-  
lief, of a man riding on a horse, with his  
face turned toward the tail of the animal.  
Why is this? In Japan when a man com-  
mitted a great murder they used to tie his  
hands behind him, and strapping him to a  
horse, face to tail and back to head, lead  
him to the execution-ground. Is this man  
in the picture a murderer? The answer is  
yes, and no; and between these little words  
hangs a tale.

There are hundreds of monasteries in the  
evergreen land of Japan. I have found  
them on tops of high mountains, and beside  
lovely lakes, and in rice-covered valleys,  
among camphor, camellia, fig, and orange  
trees. Their heavy tile roofs rise up in  
places so beautiful that they ought to be  
full of homes, where happy children play,  
instead of gloomy abbeys, where shaven  
headed monks live all alone. Here men  
dwell who have no homes. They are priests,  
who teach the people to worship many gods  
and idols. Some are idle fellows, who late  
and loose. Others are good, earnest men,  
trying to find God and serve him as best they  
know how.

With the Crusaders were fighting for  
Jerusalem and three centuries before  
America was discovered, two great noble  
families in Japan were struggling for supe-  
racy, like those of York and Lancaster;  
in England. In England it was the Wars  
of the Roses; in Japan it was the War of  
the Flags. The Minamoto flag was white,  
the Taira flag was red. For nearly a century  
their battles on land and water kept Japan  
in civil war and made it the bloody grave  
for tens of thousands of men. Finally,  
after being driven from city to city and  
from one castle to another in a great naval  
combat, in which 1,200 ships were engaged,  
the Taira family and the red flag ceased  
from the face of the earth.

Now among the Minamoto captains was  
a man of great strength and bravery, named  
Naosane. He was forty years old, and wore  
heavy iron armor and a helmet of steel.  
He carried a long sword, as keen as a razor,  
and a gold-lacquered quiver of arrows,  
each five feet long, and a bow of bamboo  
and hickory, as tall as himself. He could  
shoot while on horseback, and pierce five  
pieces of armor laid one over the other. He  
could shoot a man through and through,  
breast-plate and all. In his helmet waved  
the white pennon of the Minamoto. He  
had been in many campaigns and his dark  
face was bronzed by their storms. But  
Naosane's heart was tender; for he was a  
father and had a son, who died when he  
only sixteen years old. At the beginning  
of my story he was besieging the Taira  
castle of Itohinai, which was near the  
sea. Already his war-towers were erected  
and his archers were sending darts like hail  
and fire-arrows like sky-rockets on their  
Fourth of July night, while the catapults  
were spouting out their bushels of heavy  
stones into the doomed castle. Many of  
the Taira garrison had been killed, and in  
a few days, unless they surrendered, the  
castle walls, hunger was maddening the  
besieged; while the Taira, in their camp  
behind their palisaded encampments, lived  
as if at a perpetual feast. Whenever a  
Taira man was killed, or a "croch-  
et" with his U-shaped steel blades,  
out he went from the Minamoto camp  
that made the heart of the garrison sink.

One day Naosane, while looking along  
the side of the castle that faced the sea,  
saw a large boat shoot round the promon-  
tory and approach the strand. Soon a Taira  
warrior on horseback, evidently a young  
man, rode out of the gate. He was dressed  
in purple silken dress under crimson armor  
and on his head was a flashing golden  
helmet. Evidently he was of noble blood  
or of very high rank. He drove his horse  
into the water to reach the boat, either to  
escape or to bring reinforcements. Here  
was a prize, if Naosane could win it. His  
chief would reward him with gifts, gold,  
land, and honor. A Taira prince was not  
to be captured every day. Naosane cried  
out: "Do my eyes deceive me? Do I see  
a Taira general, and he is such a coward  
to flee, showing his back to the enemy!  
Come, return and fight!"  
The challenge sounded over the sea,  
and the young hero, who but sixteen  
years old, turned his horse's head away  
from the sailing boat, toward the shore.  
Landing, he drew his sword and rushed on  
his huge foe. A few paces of the long, rap-  
idly flowing blades, and then the killed Taira  
Naosane, who was gaining the advantage,

fung away his weapon and backed his  
horse for a charge. He would conquer  
unarmed the stripling and bear him off  
alive. But the brave boy, with unhesita-  
ting courage and equal chivalry, to send  
away his sword also. Then the old cam-  
paigner, muscular as an athlete, and the  
delicate girl, reared in a palace like a gen-  
tle girl, closed in unequal but deadly em-  
brace. Both were torn from their horses  
and fell on the sands the young Taira down.  
The fingers of Naosane, like the grip of  
a giant crab of Japan, seized the grip of  
the enemy's helmet, and there beheld, not the  
weather-beaten visage of a peasant soldier,  
but the light face and noble features of the  
Prince Atsumori, the son of the great  
prime minister, Kiyomori, and the pride  
of the Taira House, renowned alike for his  
virtues and his gentleness. The hand  
about to choke the enemy relaxed its hold;  
the bosom of the tough warrior beat with  
conquering emotions, but not of wrath.  
His heart melted, his eyes gathered moisture,  
the giant frame of Naosane trembled  
like a leaf in autumn. His eyes were open  
to the vanity of earthly glory. The young  
warrior was amazed at the pale face of his  
conqueror. The Minamoto captain, the  
hero of a score of victories, whose sword,  
wielded in hot battle-blood, had cloven the  
helmet of uncounted foes, saw in the face  
of the victim before him a face that remind-  
ed him of his own darling boy, who for  
many months had slept under the camellia  
trees and whose name was carried untire-  
ly on the gray stone shaft in the cemetery  
of the temple where the generations of his  
fathers had worshipped. "How wretched  
the life of a soldier!" thought he. "It  
must be his fate to put to death so comely  
a youth! How miserable the parents' lot,  
to have such high-born son slain by an en-  
emy's hand. How wicked was it for me to  
have desired this boy's life, to gain the re-  
wards of war!" He then resolved to re-  
lease and dismiss him, when a voice from  
behind him shouted: "Naosane is double-  
hearted. He seizes an enemy and thinks  
to let him escape." To hesitate now would  
be treason and disgrace, and Naosane strug-  
gled to new wrath as a loyal soldier, took up  
his sword and cut a blow out of the head of the  
young victor.

He bore the bloody prize to his com-  
mander-in-chief. To him he solemnly pre-  
sented the trophy, and, while all looked on,  
waiting to see the reward bestowed, Naosane,  
without waiting for applause, to the aston-  
ishment of all, stripped off his armor, dis-  
claimed all reward, resigned his rank, and  
begged his general to allow him to leave the  
camp. He had resolved to retire to a mo-  
nastery, and there spend his life in prayer  
and works of charity, to drown his remorse.  
Doffing the rich silken garb of a Minamoto  
captain, and putting on plain hempen cap-  
tains, he went to the renowned priest,  
Honen, and became his disciple. He shaved  
off his fine black hair, in token of his reli-  
gious vows, and became a monk, living on  
rice and vegetables only, his only drink wa-  
ter. He then set out on a distant  
monastery in the east of Japan, bestirring  
west (in the direction of Paradise, according  
to Buddhist ideas). His fate had preceded  
him and appalled him; but he cared  
nothing for either. Some one asked why he  
rode in such a fashion. He answered in a  
poetical verse, thus roughly translated into  
English:

"In that Clear Land they're me, perchance;  
reputing a warrior brave;  
Because I turn my back, all arms refusing:  
Earth's glory a grave."

Naosane lived in solitude to a serene old  
age. Few knew his history; but many  
marvelled at his kindness to all, and  
especially at his tender love for all children.  
Some times Naosane would get together the  
boys of the village, hard by the monastery,  
and tell them wonderful tales of war and  
battle, that fired their hearts less than they  
softened them with pity; and many a little  
Japanese Peterkin wondered how such a  
kind-hearted, shaven old priest could know  
so much of a soldier's life. To this day  
the tomb of the kind old monk is venerated,  
and fresh flowers and grasses—the  
symbol of his green and blooming memory  
—are daily put upon it.

## NICKNAMES.

(John Bu.)

Every one who has reached the meridian  
of life without such an appendage must  
surely congratulate him or herself on hav-  
ing escaped the burden of a nickname. We  
say burden, advisedly, for it is surely little  
else, when a shrivelled and elderly spirit  
is universally called "baby," or a stout and  
florid matron is found to answer to the  
equally incongruous appellation of "Fairy."  
Probably long use has dulled the victim's  
feeling; still, even so it must, one would  
think, occasionally strike them how truly  
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## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate.

Town Postage (Victoria) (Letter, Newspaper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents).

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Africa, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Mexico, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malta, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, 4 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 12, 4 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Fr.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, 8. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

## The United Kingdom.

Superscription, via Letters, Pattern, Books & Patterns.

Brindisi (Br.)... 6 4 8 14

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Southampton (Br.)... 24 4 8 8

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PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Corsets, Silk Dresses, Seaweed, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Noddy, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

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Austria, Letters 18 22 18 4 oz.

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Gibraltar, Letters 18 22 18 4 oz.

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By French Packet, Letters 18 22 18 4 oz.

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By Marcellus, Letters 18 22 18 4 oz.

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By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books.	Patterns.
France, (1/2 oz.)	18	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.	
Italy, (1/2 oz.)	14	12	2	6	
Spain, (1/2 oz.)	24	None	4	8	
Portugal, (1/2 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.	
Greece, (1/2 oz.)	18	None	8	2(2oz.)	
Turkey, (1/2 oz.)	24	None	4	8	
British Office, (1/2 oz.)	20	8	2	2(2oz.)	
Austrian Office, (1/2 oz.)	22	12	4	16	
Greece (1/2 oz.),	18	None	O.P.	O.P.	
Gibraltar, (1/2 oz.)	24	8	4	8	
Malta, (1/2 oz.)	8	8	2	8	

Patterns cannot be sent to Spain, Portugal or Greece.

By French Packet. (Letters 1/2 oz.)

France & Algeria, (1/2 oz.)	12	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.	
Italy, (1/2 oz.)	18	D.P.	O.S.	O.S.	
Spain, (1/2 oz.)	18	None	O.S.	O.S.	
Portugal, (1/2 oz.)	18	D.P.	O.P.	O.P.	
Turkey, (1/2 oz.)	12	D.P.	2	O.P.	
Greece, (1/2 oz.)	12	None	O.P.	O.P.	
Gibraltar, (1/2 oz.)	18	None	C.S.	C.S.	

Patterns cannot be sent to Italy, Turkey, or Greece.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, and South America.

Faliland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda.

Letters, Registration, 18 18

Newspapers, 18 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.

Letters, Registration, 18 18

Newspapers, 18 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Letters, Registration, 18 18

Newspapers, 18 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru.

Letters, Registration, 18 18

Newspapers, 18 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, an legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not possess intrinsic value.

This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or ingredients, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as liable to injury to the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, and are therefore prohibited:—

Flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, metals, samples of ore, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, who may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone:—

the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz. France.

Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest instant before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

This Postmaster at San Francisco has given notice that letters despatched from this Colony (whether through the Post Office, or as consignees' letters) by the United States Mail Packet, will not be forwarded to any place not within the United States unless the proper Postage from America to such places be prepaid in American Postage Stamps, but will be returned to this Office.

Such letters should either be prepaid in both Hongkong and American Stamps as above, or posted to an Agent in the United States.

This notice chiefly applies to the following places, the American rates of Postage to which are as follows:—

Honolulu: Letters, 6 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 2 Cents; Books, 4 Cents per 4 oz.

Brazil: Letters, 15 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Peru, Chili &c.: Letters, 22 Cents per 1/2 oz.; Newspapers, 4 Cents; Books, 10 Cents per 4 oz.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other.

The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafer or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets, though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain gold, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

## Correspondence for New Zealand via Torres Straits.

A considerable amount of Correspondence being directed to New Zealand via Torres Straits, it is notified that the New Zealand Post Office has declined to receive Mails by that route, hence there is no alternative but to forward such Correspondence via Galle.

Persons who are anxious to avail themselves of the Torres Straits Steamers to communicate with New Zealand, should address their letters, &c., to the care of an Agent at Sydney.

## LETTERS, &amp;c., ADDRESSED LONDON ONLY.

Many persons are in the habit of

addressing Letters &c., for well-known Firms and Individuals to London only; but this practice not unfrequently occasions delay in such Letters &c., reaching their rightful owners. In all cases, however, the Firm or Individual for whom a letter is intended may be known, it is most essential to ensure its correct and prompt delivery, that the Street in which they reside and the number of the house, should form a part of the address.

Many boxes of letters are received at the Post Office not sealed, that is to say, the box is fastened with sealing wax, but there is no impression of a seal.

The attention of boxholders is called to the necessity of carefully sealing such boxes with some recognisable seal, and of sending a Chit-book or receipt with the contents of the box ever reached the Post Office; the omission of the former, as to whether the post of them might not have been abstracted for the sake of the Postage Stamps.

It is not generally possible to count the letters sent in sealed boxes (except where there are only three or four) and therefore the Post Office receipt to such an entry as, "47 for London, 16 for Calcutta, 3 for Penang, 5 for Singapore," must be taken to mean no more than what is stated, viz., that one box was duly received.

Stamps, for Postal purposes, of the values of \$2, \$3, and \$10, can be obtained at the Post Office.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for Each Mail, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale, viz:—

For sums not exceeding £2, ..... 18

Above £2 and not exceeding £5, ..... 36

" £5 " " £7, ..... 54

" £7 " " £10, ..... 72



## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publisher of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The *CHINA REVIEW*, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 80 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavour is made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lectures on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address: *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).

*Trimmer's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extension of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chun Ayn, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing 8,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—in almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to:  
GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Candia	5 c	Thompson	Brit. str.	1342	Mar. 27	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yphama and Hiogo	To-morrow
Cassandra	4 c	Langer	Ger. str.	947	Mar. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	at daylight
Douglas	5 b	Burnie	Brit. str.	864	Mar. 30	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Gance	4 k	Corrigan	Brit. str.	1216	Mar. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Saigon	
Glamis Castle	4 k	Dickie	Brit. str.	1539	Mar. 29	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Swatow and Tamsui	
Hailong	5 b	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	Mar. 31	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Killarney	4 k	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1066	Mar. 26	Landstein & Co.	San Francisco	about 6th
Lord of the Isles	2 c	Cowie	Brit. str.	1846	Mar. 23	Russell & Co.	Yokohama	With Mails
Malacca	4 k	Sheldahl	Brit. str.	1046	Mar. 28	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Saigon	
Montgomeryshire	4 k	Sturrock	Brit. str.	1146	Mar. 29	H. Kier	S'pore and Australia	6th, noon
Normanby	4 k	Reddell	Brit. str.	664	Mar. 30	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Wreck of "Japan"	Laid up
Pawtuxet	4 k	Sturrock	Brit. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.		
Rajah	3 c	Hansen	Brit. str.	359	Mar. 22	Insurance Co.		
Venice	4 h	Watson	Brit. str.	1270	Mar. 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yottung	2 h		Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Achong		Repairing
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Alden Besse	7 c	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu & S. F'co	
Anna Bella	6 c	Stephen	Brit. bk.	334	Mar. 31	Borneo Company	Vancouver's Island	
Annie Gray	4 c	Moore	Brit. sh.	727	Mar. 9	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
August	3 c	Rijs	Ger. bg.	274	Mar. 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Bonito	3 c	Wassenberg	Ger. bk.	842	Mar. 30	Siemssen & Co.		
Bua Caco	2 h	Lange	Siam. bk.	340	Mar. 7	Chinese	New York	Repairing
Charter Oak	4 c	Smith	Amer. sh.	963	Nov. 11	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Christina A. P.	8 h	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order	Honolulu	
Colombo	2 c	Heuer	Brit. bk.	364	Feb. 16	Russell & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	
Edward James	4 c	Forbes	Amer. bk.	529	Mar. 28	Rozario & Co.		
Eleanor	3 k	Jobson	Brit. bk.	439	Mar. 28	H. Kier		
F. H. Drews	7 c	Vorsatz	Ger. bk.	630	Mar. 28	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Bangkok	
Fanny	7 c	Rouval	Ger. sh.	1138	Mar. 28	Landstein & Co.	Tientsin	
Formosa	4 c	Schweer	Ger. sh.	282	Mar. 22	Malchers & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Forward	3 c	Schweer	Brit. bk.	748	Mar. 8	Rozario & Co.	Formosa	
France	7 c	Hildebrandt	Brit. sch.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	To-morrow
Garibaldi	4 h	Moyle	Amer. bk.	670	Dec. 17	Rozario & Co.	Takao	Coast Dock
James Vincombe	7 c	McPherson	Brit. sh.	638	Feb. 4	Borneo Company		
Johann Smidt	5 k	Curtis	Amer. bk.	434	Mar. 20	Wieler & Co.	San Francisco	
Jonathan Chase	6 k	Curtis	Amer. bk.	693	Mar. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Lathley Rich	3 c	Lewis	Amer. sh.	1327	Feb. 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Margaret	3 c	Owens	Brit. sh.	864	Mar. 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Mary Whitridge	3 c	Outler	Amer. sh.	863	Mar. 10	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Monte	8 h	Ruwald	Brit. bk.	464	Mar. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Bangkok	
Nicoline	4 k	Griffiths	Brit. bk.	316	Mar. 26	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Newchwang	
Nightingale	4 c	Abhmann	Ger. bk.	320	Feb. 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hamburg	
Noemi	3 c	Palmer	Amer. sh.	722	Mar. 17	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Norhampton	3 k	Auam	Fch. bk.	347	Mar. 28	Carlowitz & Co.		
Notre Dame Auxiliatrice	7 h	Barley	Brit. sh.	1161	Mar. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Pallas	7 h	Agoret	Fch. bk.	790	Mar. 31	Captain		
Samuel G. Reed	2 h	Ballew	Ger. bk.	421	Mar. 26	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	
Shalimar	3 c	White	Amer. sh.	650	Dec. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Portland (Oregon)	4th April
Sydenham	3 k	Witter	Brit. sh.	1596	Mar. 30	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Union	4 c	Cristow	Brit. sh.	1062	Feb. 26	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Villa de Rivadavia	4 c	Mericaesvaria	Span. sch.	162	Mar. 4	Remedios & Co.	Yloilo via Manila	
Wealthy Pendleton	4 c	Canus	Span. bg.	261	Mar. 17	Brandao & Co.	Manila	
Wm. Phillips	2 c	Blanchard	Amer. bk.	809	Mar. 30	Captain	Bangkok	
	7 c	Heley	Amer. sch.	593	Mar. 10	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Haze		Wilkinson	Amer. sh.	664	Mar. 2	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Ino		Bannan	Ger. bk.	353	Mar. 15	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	
Irene		Hansen	Ger. sch.	276	Mar. 28	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Marion		Howes	Amer. sch.	366	Mar. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
<b>CANTON</b>								
Ningpo		Rayner	Brit. str.	761	Mar. 28	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze		Schultze	Brit. str.	783	April 1	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Ariadne	6 c	German	corvette	1400	...	...	Mar. 14	Kühne
Ashuelot	6 h	American	corvette	1100	...	...	Mar. 31	E. O. Matthews
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Feb. 27	Colomb
Flamer	4 k	British	aux. naval hospital	...	...	...	...	D. M. Insp. Gen. Morgan
Frolic	7 c	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	...	C. E. Buckle
Hertha	7 c	German	corvette	2200	19	400	Mar. 31	Thurr
Kearse	6 c	American	corvette	638	6	500	Mar. 31	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	6 h	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	Mar. 15	C. B. Theobald
Meanees	6 c	British	military hospital	2691	...	...	...	Capt. Becker
Palos	6 c	American	gunboat	306	...	...	Mar. 28	W. R. Bridgeman
Thistle	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	...	...	Feb. 27	Francis Stirling
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	...	...	Commodore Pariah
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Mar. 25	H. C. D. Ryder
Egeria		British	steam sloop	727	4	120	Mar. 20	W. F. Castle

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	O'Ryan	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Fei Wan	...	...	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butcherfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
Lintin	69	...	Kwok Achong
Powan	1890	...	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
Saada	60	Scott	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	...	Kwok Achong
Spark	140	Hoyleand	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Benning, T.	H. & C. M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	160	...	Kwok Achong

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Chun Sheng	...	British steamer	for Hongkong
*Douglas	...	British steamer	for Shanghai
Fu Sheng	...	British steamer	for Shanghai
Fuyew	...	British gunboat	for Shanghai
Gensha	...	British gunboat	for Shanghai
Midge	...	British gunboat	for Shanghai
Southern Queen	...	British gunboat	for Shanghai
Vasdnick (Rusa, cor.)	...	for Nagasaki	

## SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Adah	...	Chinese	Chinese
Fire Queen	...	American	American
Foochow	...	British	British
Formosa	...	British	British

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	...	J. Godall
Chen-to	28	1	...	Geo. Robertson
Chun-hai	280	6	...	Wade
Peng-chao-hai	200	7	...	O. F. Demée
Sun-chi	160	5	...	Palmer
Tching-tsing	160	4	...	Scott
Tien-po	160	6	...	C. De Longueville
Wing Po	600	3	150	Lam Man Wo

## MERCHAND SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Adah	...	American schooner	...	American schooner
Auguste Reimers	...	German schooner	...	German schooner
Ceres	...	British barque	...	British barque
Ellen Browne	...	British barque	...	British barque
Frostrader	...	British schooner	...	British schooner
Kronprinzessen	...	Danish barque	...	Danish barque
Madame Demorest	...	British barque	...	British barque
Titanie	...	for New York	...	for New York
Uranus	...	Norw. brig	...	Norw. brig
Windhover	...	British ship	...	British ship

## MEN-OF-WAR.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
*Ashuelot	...	American corvette	...	American corvette
*Kearse	...	American corvette	...	American corvette
La Clocheville	...	French corvette	...	French corvette
Monocacy	...	American corvette	...	American corvette
Tennessee	...	American corvette	...	American corvette
*Yantis	...	American gun vessel	...	American gun vessel

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 1, 1876.

At 1100 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest Lowest Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 400 300

" Foochow, " 160 150

Beef, grain and prime cut, oy. 150 120

Beef Corned, " catty 120 100

" Roast, " 130 120

" Soup, " 70 60

" Steak, " 130 120

Bullocks' Brains, per set 50 40

" Tongue, fresh, each 260 200

" " corned, " 400 350

" Head, " 1000 700

" Heart, " 150 110

" Feet, " 60 50

" Kidneys, " 60 50

" Tail, " 120 110

" Liver, " catty 90 70

" Tripe (undressed), catty 40 30

Calves' Head and Feet, set 500 450

Hams, American, lb. 350 —

" Chinese, " 200 160

" English, " 400 360

Mutton Chop, " 180 160

" Leg, " 180 160

" Shoulder, " 140 120

" Liver, " 110 100

Pigs' Chittlings, " catty 60 50

" Feet, " 120 1